FOR THE NAMES OF NEW YORKERS ENROLLED IN THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY SEE PAGE 9

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little temperature change; north winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,772. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CHICAGO MAYOR DEFIES GOV. LOWDEN, AND PROTECTS PACIFISTS' HASTY MEETING; NEW YORK SPEEDS LABOR LOYALISTS

GOVERNOR SENDS TROOPS

But They Reach Chicago Too Late to Stop Peace Rally.

THOMPSON ASSIGNS POLICE

Ordered Patrolmen to Guard the Delegates Whom They Dispersed on Saturday.

TALK OF IMPEACHING MAYOR

But Illinois Law Seems Inadequate—Governor Explains His Position.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The pacifist convention, which was broken up yesterday by police acting under orders of Governor Frank O. Lowden, held a public meeting today at which they had police protection provided by Mayor William H. Thompson.

On discovering Mayor Thompson's defiant move, Governor Lowden dispatched four companies of militia from Springfield to prevent the meeting, but they arrived here too late. So, the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace managed to perfect formal organization after its sessions had been prohibited in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

A statement was issued by Governor Lowden tonight as follows:

"The Governor was informed about noon today that the so-called National Council of America for Democracy and Peace proposed to hold another meeting in Chicago this afternoon, the Chief of Police having been instructed not to interfere. This, of course, was a big surprise to him. Having no State troops in Chicago, the Governor tried to communicate with General Carter, commanding the Central Department at Chicago, for the purpose of preventing the meeting. He failed, however, to reach General Carter. He also tried to communicate with Sheriff Traeger, but was informed that the Sheriff was out of town, and would not be back until late this afternoon. He at once ordered the Adjutant General to proceed to Chicago with troops to prevent the further continuance of the meeting.

To Incite Draft Riots.

"The Governor is satisfied that this meeting was designed for the purpose of bringing on draft riots and obstructing the Government in other respects. For that reason he has felt that he should use all the resources at his command to suppress such meeting."

Governor Lowden expressed surprise at the refusal of Mayor Thompson to co-operate with him in putting down the so-called peace meeting. The Governor sent Mayor Thompson a telegram yesterday explaining his position, and expressing the belief that the Mayor would agree with him that the pacifist conference should not be held in Illinois.

The Mayor started to hand out his aid for the pacifists early this morning. They got their first word at a secret session at the Foreword office, 1,144 South Halsted Street. They were told over the telephone that the police not only would not interfere with their meeting but would supply protection, and, furthermore, that the management of the West Side Auditorium would give them a lease if they applied for it.

The Committee of Arrangements, including Seymour Stedman and Robert H. Howe, both local Socialists, got options on five halls, then visited Police Chief Schuettler to ascertain if the indirect word from the Mayor was authentic.

"Sure, go ahead—just as long as you behave yourselves."

The delegates announced a meeting for the West Side Auditorium, and opened the session between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

H. H. Merrick, one of the patriotic citizens of Chicago, got word to Governor Lowden through Adjt. Gen. Dickson on the long-distance telephone at Springfield. He explained the announced program.

Governor Seeks Troops.

The Governor attempted twice to get Sheriff Traeger on the wire and order him to use his 200 deputies and bailiffs to disperse the crowd and prohibit the meeting. The Sheriff was at the funeral of Judge Honore. The Chief Executive of the State could not wait. He attempted to get in communication with Major Gen. W. H. Carter, commander of the Central Division of the army, to have troops dispatched from Fort Sheridan or from other camps where guards had been mustered into the United States service. That took too much time, so the Governor ordered a battalion of the Ninth Infantry to take a special train for Chicago.

Chief Schuettler remained at his office all day and evening, but the Mayor, after he had given the Chief instructions, departed from his Lake Forest home for a day of outing at Lake Geneva, Wis. General Carter and Sheriff Traeger sent messages to Governor Lowden late in the afternoon. The Sheriff's was a tender of aid, but the terms of the General's message was not made public.

The Governor already had ordered

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Wilson Denounces "Forces of Antagonism" Here And Praises the Conference of Loyal Labor Alliance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Hearty approval of the conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, to be held at Minneapolis Tuesday, has been given by President Wilson in a letter to Samuel Gompers, in which he denounces those who seek to ignore America's grievance against Germany. The letter, made public here today, reads:

WHITE HOUSE, Washington, Aug. 31, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Gompers: I am sure that you understand that my inability to accept the invitation to address the Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is due only to official necessity, and not in any degree to lack of appreciation of the importance of the occasion. The cause you and your fellow-patriots uphold is one with the cause we are defending with arms. While our soldiers and sailors are doing their manful work to hold back reaction in its most brutal and aggressive form, we must oppose at home the organized and individual efforts of those dangerous elements who hide disloyalty behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases.

I have read with real pride the names of the men and women who are to take part in the Minneapolis conference. Not one but has a record of devoted service to fundamental democracy; not one but has fought the long, hard fight for equal justice, braving every bitterness that the humblest life might know a larger measure of happiness.

With all my heart I want them to feel that their devotion to country is in nowise a betrayal of principle, and that in serving America today they are serving their cause no less faithfully than in the past. I, myself, have had sympathy with the fears of the workers of the United States; for the tendency of war is toward reaction, and too often military necessities have been made an excuse for the destruction of laboriously erected industrial and social standards. These fears, happily, have proved to be baseless. With quickened sympathies and appreciation, with a new sense of the invasive and insidious dangers of oppression, our people have not only held every inch of ground that has been won by years of struggle, but have added to the gains of the twentieth century along every line of human betterment.

Questions of wages and hours of labor and industrial readjustment have found a solution which gives to the toiler a new dignity and a new sense of social and economic security. I beg you to feel that my support has not been lacking, and that the Government has not failed at any point in granting every just request advanced by you and your assistants in the name of the American worker.

No one who is not blind can fail to see that the battle line of democracy for America stretches today from the fields of Flanders to every house and workshop where toiling, upward-striving men and women are counting the treasures of right and justice and liberty which are being threatened by our present enemies.

It has not been a matter of surprise to me that the leaders in certain groups have sought to ignore our grievances against the men who have equally misled the German people. Their insistence that a nation whose rights have been grossly violated, whose citizens have been foully murdered under their own flag, whose neighbors have been invited to join in making conquest of its territory, whose patience in pressing the claims of justice and humanity has been met with the most shameful policy of truculence and treachery, their insistence that a nation so outraged does not know its own mind, that it has no comprehensible reason for defending itself, or for joining with all its might in maintaining a free future for itself and its ideals, is of a piece with their deafness to the oft-repeated statement of our national purposes.

Is it, perhaps, that these forces of antagonism have not yet learned to know the voice of that America we love and serve? It may well be that those among us who stand ready to forward the plans of aggression bred in secret do not understand the language of democracy when it proclaims the purposes of war in terms of a peace for the peoples that shall be untroubled by those to whom men are but the pawns in their struggle for power and gain. But true Americans, those who toil here for home and the hope of better things, whose lifted eyes have caught the vision of a liberated world, have said that of the policy of blood and iron there shall be an end and that equal justice which is the heart of democracy shall rule in its stead.

May not those who toil and those who have made common cause of the larger hope for the masses of mankind take renewed heart as they think on those days when America has taken its stand for the rights of humanity and the fellowship of social and international justice?

Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

WORKERS' ENVOYS GO TO CONCLAVE

Grand Central Throng Sings "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Delegates Start.

SPARGO OUTLINES PLANS

Says the Gathering Will Be an Answer to People's Council's Propaganda.

The New York City delegates to the Labor Loyalty convention in Minneapolis left the Grand Central Terminal at noon yesterday on their "Red, White, and Blue Special" to help prove to the world that the workers of the United States will uphold the Government to the finish in its task of defeating the German Government.

In marked contrast to the departure of the pacifists from the Weehawken station of the West Shore Railroad last Wednesday, the delegates received a rousing send-off from a crowd of 5,000 persons which filled the concourse of the big terminal and the galleries. The demonstration, which was under the direction of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, began at 11 o'clock. Music was supplied by the Caledonian Pipers and a brass band, which played patriotic airs while the delegates were gathering. Lanes had been roped off for the use of passengers departing on other trains, and the rest of the big floor was turned over to the celebration.

It was a very striking scene when Miss Marie Louise Wagner, the opera singer, went to the landing at the junction of the two stairways leading from the concourse floor the galleries and, surrounded by American, British, Italian and French sailors, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." After she had sung the anthem through once Miss Wagner led the audience in chorus. The sailors in her guard and soldiers and sailors in the terminal stood at attention while the anthem was sung with stirring effect.

The delegates left on a train made up of three Pullman sleeping cars, a dining car, two baggage cars, and a smoker.

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GERMAN ALLIANCE SPLIT ON THE WAR

New York State Delegates to Meet in Albany—Up-State Bodies May Secede.

FIGHT ON HENRY WEISMANN

Attitude of American Press and Agitation Against German in the Schools to be Discussed.

Under an emergency call, representatives of every branch of the German-American alliance in the State will gather at Albany today to try to get together on some consistent policy for the organization, the different units of which have become more and more at odds in the last three years. Just what the differences are in detail is kept secret, but it is known that the resentment of some of the up-State branches against the New York City branch has grown to the point where the up-State divisions threaten to withdraw from the State organization and form a separate body. The New York City branch has the President of the State organization, Henry Weismann, who last year won the condemnation of some members by his inauguration speech at Utica in which he attacked President Wilson.

Members of the New York City Branch would not talk for publication about the rumpus yesterday. Mr. Weismann was out of the city. The notice sent out by the State Secretary for the Albany meeting said that its purpose was to harmonize differences in the alliance, but it also stated that among the other things to be discussed were these:

1. The war situation and the attitude of the American press toward the Germans.

2. Agitation against teaching the German language in the public schools of America.

3. Advisability of a State convention this year.

Adolph Meyer, President of the Albany branch of the German-American Alliance, said last night at his home that it was much more than likely that the up-State branches would withdraw from the State organization and form another body. Mr. Meyer thought Albany ought to be its centre. He said this action was likely because the New York City members had been trying to use the alliance to further their own political and personal ends and to promote in-

Continued on Page 4.

Italians Won Their Victory to Music; Toscanini Led the Band; Decorated for It

ROME, Sept. 2.—Arthur Toscanini, the noted Italian conductor, for several years up to 1915 musical director at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, has been decorated by the Italian Government for great bravery under fire. Signor Toscanini, the account from the front discloses, kept his military band playing during the battle of Monte Santo in the present offensive on the Italian front, the soldiers storming the positions of the enemy to the strains of this martial music.

In the midst of the fighting and at a time when the Austrian barrage fire was at its height Signor Toscanini led his band to one of the advanced positions where, sheltered only by a huge rock, he conducted a concert which did not stop until word had been brought to him that the Italian soldiers had stormed and taken the trenches of the Austrians to the music of his band.

The medal, which is inscribed with a suitable engraving, is made of silver.

O'RYAN'S TROOPS WILL SAIL SOON

Twenty-seventh Division Likely to Start for France in a Few Weeks.

FINAL TRAINING AT FRONT

General Approves Camp Wadsworth, but Sees Chance for Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 2.—The Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., will be at Camp Wadsworth within eight days, and the movement to France will start a few weeks later, it was reported on good authority today. Instead of putting in months at this Southern camp, the Federalized guardsmen will receive merely an extra rigorous course in discipline here, and will then, it is likely, depart overseas, where the work of preparation for the present conditions of warfare will be completed in great drill tracts, possibly within motoring distance of London.

It is said that the camp site now being used by Pershing's men may receive this and other divisions, but the question apparently has not been definitely decided, and actual confirmation could not be obtained.

When Major Gen. O'Ryan was asked to discuss the disposition of his command he declined to enter into details and said that the time was too soon for him to speak of the departure of his troops for the fighting front. Members of his staff maintained a similar reticence, but discovered that the news of a comparatively speedy departure had passed through not only the camp but the countryside.

It was ascertained that the present plans are to use this elaborately equipped camp as an assembling point where the weak spots of the various regiments may be detected and remedied, and special equipment, such as gas masks, may be received and issued. No attempt will be made to instruct the men in the use of the masks, nor will they be drilled in how to cope with liquid fire.

Plans for Troops' Training.

Bomb throwing instruction and drill in the intensive use of the bayonet likewise will be omitted from the camp curriculum. All these drills will be given on the other side. According to this program the members of the Twenty-seventh Division, lately brokers, clerks, journalists, and representatives of every work in New York City, hope to be ready and in the trenches for the opening of the Spring operations.

As for the disposition of Camp Wadsworth it will become a depot headquarters for the division with the departure of the guardsmen. Here will be trained and stationed the recruits obtained in New York State, and when the requisitions begin to arrive from Europe for fresh troops to fill the gaps made by battle or sickness drafts will be dispatched from the camp. It is said that a large number of men obtained through the selective draft will eventually find their way here, be trained, and forwarded to France for assignment with former guard troops.

General O'Ryan arrived in Spartanburg shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, but, tired by his journey, retired immediately. Lack of readiness at the camp sent the General to quarters in a local hotel, where he will maintain headquarters until Tuesday. While he would not permit questioning on the topic of departure, he consented to speak of the aims of the camp and what he had found on this afternoon's tour of inspection.

"For the most part I am satisfied with the progress that has been made at the camp," he said, "and I think that the selection of this site was a most happy one. It is high, and the water supply, proved by tests, is first-class. It is the belief of the constructing Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, that the last work at the camp, the building of the big base hospital, will be completed within tan days. If he does that, however, he will be a good one, and I think that the ten-day estimate is rather optimistic.

"One thing, though, that I found not quite ideal is the drill ground. This space is entirely too small, and I think that it may be necessary to lease considerable additional land to accommodate the troops' movements. There are many other little details, too, that remain to be worked out. For instance, my attention has been called to the water system. This is all completed, but the system has many weak links. A main burst today, and the entire system went out of commission until this had been repaired. We shall try to make the system independent of its parts, so that the hardship of no water for hours will not occur when the soldiers are all down here.

Better Roads Needed.

"One thing that will have to be promptly attended to is the roads leading from the town to the camp. They

Continued on Page 3.

ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS ON CARSO

Push On from New Positions, Taking Prisoners and Much War Material.

100,000 BUILDERS AT WORK

French Hold Aisne Gains Despite German Efforts Near Hurtebise.

German Airmen Raid England; Casualties Probably Few

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A German air raid on the coast of England tonight was announced by the official bureau. Bombs were dropped as the airplanes crossed East Kent. The statement reads:

"Hostile airplanes crossed the East Kent coast at 11:15 o'clock tonight. They flew seaward a few minutes later. A few bombs were dropped. The casualties are believed to be small."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—London had warning toward midnight of an enemy air raid which materialized into nothing more than the visit of one airplane which appeared over a place on the southeast coast, dropped six bombs and turned back. According to late reports little damage was done and nobody was killed, only two persons being injured.

ROME, Monday, Sept. 3. — Italian troops yesterday extended the positions they occupied on Thursday and Friday last in the Brestovizza Valley and on the Carso, the War Office announced today. Additional prisoners and much war material, including nine machine guns and five trench mortars, were captured. Austrian counterattacks at various points were repulsed. In the Stelvio region detachments of Alpini reoccupied the advanced post that was abandoned on Aug. 27, at an altitude of 3,500 meters, and captured the entire Austrian garrison there. The text of the statement reads:

On the Julian front yesterday the fighting was not very intense. Counterattacks were repulsed on the southern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele, northwest of Tivoli, and east of Gorizia. Our airplanes effectively bombarded the reverse of the enemy positions at Monte San Gabriele. At Gabrili, east of Monte San Gabriele, the enemy light artillery repeatedly shelled a field dressing station, causing some casualties.

In the Brestovizza Valley and on the Carso the positions occupied on Thursday and Friday were extended, with the capture of other prisoners and a considerable amount of war material. So far we have removed 1,400 rifles, nine machine guns, five trench mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition and material.

Above Belluno an enemy machine was brought down in an air fight.

In the upper Zebru Valley, in the Stelvio region, parties of Alpini in a brilliant attack, at a height exceeding 8,500 meters, have reoccupied the advanced post abandoned on Aug. 27, capturing the entire enemy garrison.

Italians Drop News In Vienna.

TURIN, Sept. 2.—Five Italian aviators have returned from a successful flight over Vienna.

Leaving the Italian front, the five machines passed over the Austrian lines unobserved and flew straight to the Austrial capital, where the aviators dropped pamphlets informing the people of the city of the great Italian victory.

UDINE, Sept. 2.—The advance of the fighting armies of Italy along sixty miles of front over every variety of ground is a scarcely more impressive spectacle than the work of the hundred thousand men engaged in vast engineering operations in the occupied territories behind the forces which are continually in action. One gains an impression of power in the reconstruction of roads, the throwing of new bridges across streams and chasms, the erection of new military works and by the immense movement along every approach of guns, munitions, supplies of all kinds, ambulances, water tanks, and herds of cattle.

Deserted rocky regions swept a week ago by gunfire have now become a part of Italian territory and are being transformed as though by magic into a habitable country. Where "No Man's Land" is being steadily pushed forward, formidable fortifications are falling one by one, to the astonishment of the enemy, who considered them invulnerable.

VIENNA, Sept. 2. (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

Italian theatre: The open town of

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PLOT TO SEIZE THE RUSSIAN CABINET FOILED BY ARREST OF MONARCHISTS; GERMANS CROSS DVINA, MOVE ON RIGA

'All Over,' Said German Invited Before Pershing, 'We Are Lost;' Didn't Believe Our Army Was in France

PARIS, Sept. 2.—"It is a pity that so much blood has been shed in vain."

A German officer, taken prisoner in the recent French advance north of Verdun, is thus quoted by the Echo de la Rochelle, and a staff officer who interrogated the German is given as authority for the interview. The German rendered homage to the heroic courage of the French soldiers, but tried to discourage the idea that help would be forthcoming from the United States.

"Why delude yourselves with chimerical hopes, and thus prolong the murderous struggle?" he went on. "You expect irresistible aid from the United States. They promise it, but they will never give it. We know perfectly in Germany what to expect as to the intentions of President Wilson. He is playing with you; he will temporize, without ever going whole-heartedly into the conflict.

"When you are hopelessly beaten, he will be the arbiter of the situation and will impose a peace that will be advantageous to no one but the United States of America. He will never compromise the Stars and Stripes in an adventure on your front."

French officers vainly informed the prisoner that thousands of American soldiers had landed in France and England and had marched through the streets of Paris and London; that a division of American troops was preparing for service at the front; that other contingents, more important, would arrive before the end of the year, and that the United States was arming millions of men.

"Those are only adroit manoeuvres, designed to keep up the spirits of the combatants," replied the prisoner.

The French officer then said: "We will convince you; you shall be conducted before General Pershing, the Commander in Chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, now here on the Verdun front. You can question him yourself, and you will learn whether it is the German people or us who are being deceived by those who govern."

When the escort came to conduct the prisoner before General Pershing, big tears rolled down his cheeks, and he remarked, sadly:

"Since that is the case, it is all over. We are lost."

SEES PEACE HOPE IN WILSON'S NOTE

Vorwaerts Urges Germany to Take Good Advice, No Matter from What Source

AND DRAWS GENERAL ATTACK

Admission That President Was Right in Asking Guarantees Sharply Assailed.

Stockholm Peace Conference Is Postponed Indefinitely

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The International Socialist Conference, which was to have been convened at Stockholm on Sept. 9, has been postponed, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city.

The committee in charge of the organization has encountered many difficulties, including the refusal of passports, and has been obliged to take this decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—Chief place is given in many dispatches from the Continent quoting German press opinion on President Wilson's reply to the Pope, to the vigorously expressed views of the Berlin Vorwärts, organ of the Social Democracy.

The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Vorwärts obtains considerable comfort from President Wilson's declaration that the German people must not be robbed, or placed under payment of tribute, though it finds the word 'restoration' something of a stumbling block.

"Vorwärts then proceeds to throw overboard the claim of the German press which, it too, has supported, that the sort of Government which the Germans shall have is Germany's own business and nobody else's."

The correspondent then quotes the Vorwärts thus.

"The German people fight this severest of all fights, not for the rights of certain families or for a distinct form of government, but for its own existence. For that reason the Socialists supported national defense, and for no other reason. The thought were unbearable that those out there were fighting, not for the maintenance of the empire, but for the preservation of conditions not worthy to be upheld. It would be unbearable to think that a single mother's son fell, not for the rights of the people, but for the privileges of certain persons.

"Take the world map and look at one country after another. Everywhere the decision in political questions lies in the hands of persons chosen by the people. It is so everywhere else, why can it not be so with us?

"After more than three years of war a great power says to us that it must be so with us, if we wish to reach peace. Perhaps that is not more than a pretext, but if so, it is so cleverly chosen that we cannot meet it with words but with deeds.

"The government of a country at war with us has a perfect right to demand that for the conditions under which peace is to be concluded the people themselves shall be the guarantee. We cannot be persuaded that the German

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN PINCERS CLOSING ON RIGA

Troops Force Way Across Dvina River Near Uxkul and Swing North.

EFFORT TO STOP THEM VAIN

Also Advance Toward Port from South—Russians in Rumania Throw Foe Back.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.—German troops have crossed the Dvina southeast of Riga and are advancing in a northerly direction, successfully repelling Russian counterattacks, the War Office announced today.

A German offensive also has been opened in the northern sector of the Russian front in the region of Mitau, southwest of Riga. The battle here is still in progress.

On the Rumanian front several sharp attacks were made by the Austro-German forces, but all of these were rendered fruitless by the Russo-Rumanian resistance. One of these attacks was in the vicinity of Braila on the Danube.

The statement reads:

Western front—Yesterday, after strong artillery preparation, the Germans crossed the River Dvina in the region of Uxkul, southeast of Riga, occupied Kuptermammer, and developed their success in a northerly direction. Our troops counterattacked without success.

Today the enemy also assumed the offensive in the region of Mitau. The battle is still proceeding.

In the direction of Kovel (Volhynia,) in the region of Velick-Kukbary, last night the enemy let loose several gas clouds and then launched an attack, but not with large forces. He was repelled by our reserves, which have now arrived. After a short time the enemy again loosed gas clouds, not accompanying them by an infantry attack.

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, (Volhynia,) after the bombardment of our position by chemical shells, the enemy assumed the offensive in the region of Zubilno-Preshem and succeeded in the sector south of the village in breaking into the trenches of one of our companies, but was driven out by a counterattack.

Rumanian front—In the direction of Folshani last night the enemy attacked several sectors of the Rumanian positions north and northeast of Ireshti. All were repelled. Yesterday the enemy, after strong artillery preparation, attacked again with considerable forces the Rumanian positions in the region north of Ireshti, but were repelled with heavy losses. We captured a number of prisoners. In the direction of Braila the enemy, after artillery preparation, attacked our positions in the sector northwest of the Buseu River, but was repelled.

Aviation—In the region of Dvinsk our aviator, Ensign Efinoff, brought down a German airplane, which fell within our lines. The aviators were made prisoners. In the region of Brody one of our machines, piloted by Aviator Lieutenant Ludnovsky, engaged in an aerial battle with an enemy battle plane. Both machines fell in the enemy lines.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—A War Office communication issued this evening says:

"Germans corps have crossed the Dvina River southeast of Riga. Un-

Continued on Page 2.

KERENSKY HEADS INQUIRY

Officers and Well-Known Politicians Are Said to be Involved.

THEIR NAMES KEPT SECRET

Headquarters Found in Villa District Near Petrograd—Many Arrests in Moscow.

KORNILOFF TO HAVE HIS WAY

Vice Premier Denies Army's Chief Is to be Ousted—Has Government's Confidence.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.—The attorney of the High Court of Moscow has unearthed a counter-revolutionary, monarchistic conspiracy the design of which, according to a report presented to the Cabinet last night, was to accomplish a coup d'état by arresting the Provisional Government.

The newspapers say the plot was discovered during the meeting of the Moscow conference, the Birshéviya asserting that the authorities first received news of it from the Council of Delegates. Many arrests have been made of officers and civilians in Moscow and the provinces, and some also in Petrograd. The names of the arrested persons the authorities for the present refuse to divulge, but the leaders are said to include well-known politicians.

It appears that the headquarters of the conspirators was the villa district outside of Petrograd. A search of various houses in the capital led to proofs of the existence of the plot.

Most of the arrests effected were outside of Petrograd, says a statement from an authorized source today. No alarming facts, it is said, were disclosed in the unearthing of the activities of the plotters.

Premier Kerensky is personally conducting a preliminary inquiry.

A conference of representatives of the army committees at Moscow has passed a resolution demanding the merciless suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement.

In an official statement made to the newspapers today, Vice Premier Nekrasoff denies all reports that there was in contemplation a movement to supersede General Kornilloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army. On the contrary, the Vice Premier declares, the Provisional Government is in complete accord with General Kornilloff, some of whose stipulations already have been carried into effect, while others are under consideration.

The Government, adds the statement, has complete confidence in General Kornilloff, who keeps clear of political intrigues and maintains complete political neutrality.

Boris Savinkoff, the acting Minister of War, will shortly confer with General Kornilloff regarding the measures the Commander in Chief considers imperative to prevent further disaster. To the General's telegram, in which he said he must again categorically insist that the disciplinary measures he outlined at the Moscow conference be carried out immediately, Premier Kerensky replied, saying that the measures requested had been worked out and would immediately be submitted to the Provisional Government for its consideration.

It was with only four voices in dissent, one of which was that of M. Tsereteli, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, that the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates adopted its resolution protesting against the death penalty at the front or in the rear of the lines. The resolution was proposed by the social revolutionists, who declared that the penalty of death was condemned by Socialists everywhere, and even by most democrats, its opponents holding that it tends to corrupt the population, especially those individuals in it who are directly or indirectly concerned with inflicting the penalty. Its imposition, the sponsors of the resolution held, would in reality be a means of frightening the soldiers in order to make them the slaves of the commanding officers.

The reorganization of the army, it was argued by the opponents of the death penalty, cannot be effected by its imposition, but only by making the soldiers understand that they are not required to fight for the preservation of imperialistic interests.

Because of the great shortage of flour on the southwestern front, orders have been given to commandeer all corn in the provinces bordering on the southwestern and Rumanian fronts.

Government and Cossacks at Odds.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times predicts trouble in consequence of the treatment of the Cossacks by the Provisional Government, and cites the statement that the rights and privileges of the Don Cossacks, consecrated by many centuries, have been cancelled, their peculiar elective offices abolished and Government Commissioners substituted. Under this order General Kalebin, the Cossack commander, becomes a simple soldier, and after the Moscow conference, at which the anti-Cossack campaign began openly, a personal altercation occurred between Premier Kerensky and General Kalebin.

The Kuban, Terek, and Orenburg Cossacks are not yet affected by the new order, but, according to the correspondent, the view that all the Cossack

least must be felt by all twelve armies adhering to the Cossack League, and it is to be expected that they will not tamely submit.

DUMA HEAD ACCUSES FORMER WAR MINISTER

Puts Blame for Army's Previous Enormous Losses in Galicia on Soukhomlinoff.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Sept. 1, (Delayed.)—At today's hearing in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, and his wife, who are charged respectively with high treason and as an accomplice in the crime, a startling denunciation of Soukhomlinoff was made by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, whose testimony amounted to a direct accusation against the former War Minister.

M. Rodzianko testified that even long before the war Soukhomlinoff's activity alarmed the Duma, which perceived his criminal negligence in the organization of the army. Soukhomlinoff, he said, always showed contempt for the Duma, and when the situation at the front became threatening owing to the lack of ammunition and the Duma sounded the alarm and appealed to the workers, Soukhomlinoff at first feigned great interest, but soon began to oppose a systematic resistance to the efforts of the Deputies for a betterment of conditions. This resistance aggravated the terrible situation of the army, which found itself compelled to fight without arms. In March former Grand Duke Nicholas declared that a continuation of the war under these conditions was becoming impossible.

"I then went to Galicia," said M. Rodzianko, "and what I saw there filled me with terror. I affirm that the responsibility for the enormous losses we suffered during the retreat falls entirely upon Soukhomlinoff. A Committee of Defense was created to investigate the situation and immediately established Soukhomlinoff's culpability. I then appealed to the former Czar and persuaded him to convoke the Duma and dismiss Soukhomlinoff."

M. Rodzianko's statement made a deep impression on the court.

General Savitch, an expert on the war budget, gave similar testimony, asserting that Soukhomlinoff did virtually nothing to remedy the deplorable lack of arms and ammunition.

Milukoff's Damaging Evidence.

Professor Paul N. Milukoff, former Foreign Minister, gave his impressions of an interview Soukhomlinoff had with the Cabinet and the President of the Duma. He said the overwhelming conviction of all present at this interview was that Soukhomlinoff could not assure Russia's defense, and that both before and during the war he knowingly had deceived the Russian people by declaring the army was in good shape.

M. Guchkoff, President of the third Duma, read a long statement, to the effect that as early as 1908 the Duma realized that Russia was on the eve of important events, for the reports of all the Russian military attachés agreed concerning the Austro-German war preparations. The members of the Duma also believed that if Soukhomlinoff remained in power Russia would be taken by surprise.

M. Guchkoff added that all efforts to organize an army commissariat encountered the opposition of Soukhomlinoff, "this person so fatal to Russian history." In conclusion, M. Guchkoff said Russia entered the war without the least preparation and that the fault was solely Soukhomlinoff's, who alone was responsible for all of Russia's defects.

Howitzers at a frontier fortress were without ammunition, the artillery with equal sufficiency shells for shrapnel and gunner bullets, and an insufficiency of rifles and small ammunition were conditions found by M. Guchkoff on his inspection trip to the front in August, 1914, according to his testimony.

Russia began the war, he said, with a poor commanding staff, few munitions, and without a plan. Only at the end of the first year did the War Department make any pretense at activity, and the activity then consisted in giving fictitious orders and receiving delegations.

"The defects in our military preparation were revealed in the first month of the war," declared the former War Minister and former Chief of the Industrial Commission. "At the time of the Lublin fighting I was convinced of this lack of preparation. I visited the fortress of Ossowets (Russian Poland.) I found twenty-four of our best howitzers and had not a single shell. Our artillery could not spare more than two shells for the daybreak and nightfall salutes, and that there was a general shortage in rifles.

Czar Thought All Was Well.

"I notified the legal powers of the state of affairs. One prominent man, whose name I cannot mention, said: 'What can we do? The Emperor recently remarked to me how well things were going under Soukhomlinoff.'

"At that time the Germans were laughing at us for our two shots a day. But Soukhomlinoff was fully trusted and liked by the Emperor, who would listen to no criticism."

The witness said it had appeared from the first that the Duma was not able to work in harmony with the War Minister, and also that it was clear from the beginning of the war that Russia was not ready. War plans were neglected, railway lines were neglected, the higher staff was very bad and adventurers had been placed in responsible posts. He described the efforts that had been made to prove the innocence of Soukhomlinoff, the only result of which was the saddling of responsibility upon General Polivanoff, the Assistant Minister of War, (who later became Minister of War,) who was dismissed from his post.

The witness said that his attacks upon Colonel Miasoledof of the Gendarmerie and a favorite of Soukhomlinoff, brought on a challenge to a duel in which Guchoff fired in the air "to show the man what I thought of him." The witness added that Soukhomlinoff had assisted Aischiller, the alleged director of the Austrian spy organization, to settle in Petrograd as a dealer in agricultural machinery, with agents in the Western provinces, and secure useful information.

Director Slaboshevitch of the large Maitseff ammunition works testified that in October, 1914, when talk became general concerning the lack of ammunition at the front, the Directors of the plant authorized Manuntoff to present a proposal to the Artillery Department of the War Department for supplying shells and shrapnel. Manuntoff, he said, went to the War Department, and was told that no shells were needed.

Continuing his testimony, Slaboshevitch said that conditions became steadily worse, and that the following February he again approached the War Department, offering to accept an order for shells. He sent his card to General Stoslovsky and it was returned with a note written by General Stoslovsky stating that no ammunition was needed, and that there was no intention to place any orders for shells or shrapnel. The witness testified that he had the card photographed and distributed among members of the Duma and other public leaders. After this last repulse Slaboshevitch testified that the Maitseff Directors did not annoy the Government further, and eventually an order for small shells was given, but not from former Minister Soukhomlinoff's department.

Similar testimony was given by Manager Director Brustorm of a large factory manufacturing shells. He testified that he went to the artillery department, which refused his offer, saying: 'The Russian army lacks nothing; our affairs are organized splendidly.' Less than two months later Brustorm testified the manufacturers of ammunition were invited to attend a conference at which Soukhomlinoff presided as Minister of War. The former Minister, he said, made a speech stressing the international situation and ending

The heavy black line shows the approximate position of the battlefront in the region of Riga. The Germans, having broken across the River Dvina, near Uxkul, have swung north. Petrograd reports that the Russians have been unable to stop them. The invaders are also advancing from the direction of Mitau, and the capture of the port appears certain.

GERMAN PINCERS CLOSING ON RIGA

Continued from Page 1.

der their pressure the Russians hastily commenced to evacuate their bridgehead on the western bank of the river.

The report issued earlier in the day reads:

Front of Prince Leopold—Along the Dvina, near Smorgon and near Baranovichi, the artillery activity has increased. Southeast of Riga, at Friedrichstadt and Illukst, some of our enterprises were successful.

West of Lutsk a thrust by our storming troops resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty.

Front of Archduke Joseph—Between the Pruth and the Suchava a destructive fire was maintained, and there were some skirmishes between advanced parties.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In the mountains northwest of Fokshani the Rumanians and Russians attempted to dispute the possession by our troops of the ground they had captured. Bitter enemy counterattacks failed, with heavy losses.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Turkish official communication dated Saturday and received here this evening asserts that the Turks have driven the Russians out of Merivan, Persia.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND DEMOCRATIC PEACE

Teuton Absolutism Must Go, Delegates from Five Entente Countries Declare.

REJECT CONDONATION IDEA

Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania Must Be Compensated and Territory Taken by Force Restored.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A declaration signed by the Belgian, British, French, Greek, and Italian representatives at the recent Socialist conference in London, where, it is declared, the Socialists of the allied countries reaffirmed their faith in the principles proclaimed at their first reunion, is published today by Humanité, the Socialist organ.

The European conflict, says the declaration, began through the antagonism of the capitalistic group, through imperialistic policies and the deliberate aggression of Germany toward its neighbors. This aggression, it is asserted, still menaces the existence of nationalities and faith in international treaties. More than ever, continues the declaratio, the Socialists, after three years of war, believe that the victory of German imperialism would spell defeat and the elimination of democracy and liberty from the world. The Russian revolution is alluded to as not having succeeded in co-ordinating the popular energies against the militarism of the Central Powers, while the great American democracy has had to enter the conflict to impose the recognition of right upon the brutal domination of the Central Empires.

It is to combat definitely this evil influence of imperialism, the document proceeds, that the allied nations must pursue vigorously their military efforts and show clearly what are their war aims and their peace conditions, for a stable peace must be founded upon right. The Socialists find the best guarantee of this kind of peace in the principles affirmed by the Russian revolutionists, with certain exceptions, namely, that peace without contributions must not exclude just reparation for damages and peace without annexation must not exclude dis-annexation of territories conquered by force.

The right of peoples to govern themselves can only be brought about by a society of nations founded upon international law and strong enough to resist all Governments which might attempt to violate that law, the argument runs. The Socialists, accordingly, desire Belgium to be restored and indemnified for the violation of her neutrality; they want Serbia and Rumania re-established in independence and economic life and the Polish question settled in conformity with a Polish plebiscite and with the complete restoration of Poland in its original independence in view. They desire the same principles applied to all Europe, from Alsace-Lorraine to the Balkans, including Trieste and the Trentino, so that each shall be nationally reunited with the country to which its inhabitants desire to belong.

The Socialists say they feel it an essential duty to oppose every offer to transform a war of right and defense into one of conquest, which might bring about new conflicts. The peace they desire, a just and durable peace, is not possible, according to their profound conviction, until all the peoples enjoy democratic institutions which shall guarantee them against dynastic ambitions and the political and economic designs of hegemonies, castes, and ruling classes.

The Socialists express themselves as convinced that the peoples of Germany and Austria cannot achieve their desired peace until they have discarded their present irresponsible Governments for democratic régimes, which shall include the downfall of militarism.

The declaration concludes with the statement that this must be the last of all wars, but adds the reminder that this can be achieved only if the Socialists of all parties work for the creation of a pacific Federation of the United States of Europe and the World, which shall assure the liberty of the peoples and the unity, independence, and autonomy of the nations.

JUNKERS DEMAND REICHSTAG DISSOLUTION

Want Electors of Germany to Repudiate the Majority Peace Resolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—Will the Pan Germans force the dissolution of the Reichstag? That is the question with which the German press is now concerned. "Junker Journals Loudly Advocate an Appeal to the Country to Get Rid of the Reichstag" is a heading in the Deutsche Tageszeitung; "Popular Movement Against the Reichstag" is that of the Pan German Deutsche Kurier.

Michaelis and Hindenburg are being flooded with telegrams against the Reichstag majority's peace resolution, sent by every Pan German organization, big and little, in the country.

The Kreuz-Zeitung favors the dismissal of the Reichstag, as it has no doubt that the country would decide against "Scheidemann, Erzberger & Co."

The Deutsche Zeitung, a journal in the pay of the industrial magnates, refuses to regard the present Reichstag as representing the German people, while Comet zu Reventlow's paper, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, calls upon the Government to instruct the electorate as to the real position of affairs, that is, to come to the aid of the Junkers in their Pan German campaign.

The Vossische Zeitung has serious doubts if the result of a general election would be so favorable to the Conservatives as they imagine, and the Berlin Tageblatt is convinced that if the people were asked to choose between peace by understanding and the prolongation of the war to achieve forcible territorial conquests they would undoubtedly reject the latter.

The Weser Zeitung's Berlin correspondent, in a message on the question, says:

"I believe I can say this: Playing with a serious problem has a certain background of reality. More cannot be said at present."

CRITICISM OF WILSON BY ROME NOT LIKED

Vatican Organs' Complaint That Propriety Was Violated Declared to be Baseless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Criticism from Rome that President Wilson violated diplomatic propriety in permitting Secretary Lansing to sign the President's response to the Pope's peace offer does not accord with the view of some of those in Washington who are familiar with diplomatic usages. In the absence of Secretary Lansing, who is away for the holiday, there is no authoritative statement obtainable from the State Department, but it is pointed out that the response, while signed by the Secretary of State, was plainly written in the words of President Wilson and was his own reply to the Pope.

Concerning the criticism that the President was guilty of another discourtesy in permitting the publication of his response "prematurely," it is pointed out that the President's answer was filed for cabling on Aug. 27, the date it bears, and was not published in the American press until the morning of Aug. 29. It has been customary for this Government to give to the press diplomatic communications relating to the war as soon as sufficient time had elapsed to permit delivery to the Government to which addressed. The text of the Pope's note to the belligerents reached this country in press dispatches from London before the official note was delivered to the State Department.

It has been suggested that this Government, while refusing to accept the Pope's suggestions, showed an eagerness for peace in having a copy of the President's response sent to Berlin through the Spanish Government, which represents American interests in Germany. This was done to enable the German Government to know the President's attitude at the earliest practicable moment.

If the German Government desired to give the President's reply to the Pope to the press of the empire it would have no excuse, with an official copy at hand, to permit an incorrect and mutilated version of the President's expressions to reach the German public. The State Department is waiting to learn whether the full text of the response was printed in German newspapers and in correct form. If the text was garbled the response will be translated into German and thousands of copies of it dropped in the German trenches and in German cities by British and French airmen.

The criticism that this Government was guilty of another discourtesy in telegraphing the President's answer instead of sending it all the way from Washington to Rome by special courier is regarded as silly.

It is expected that when Secretary Lansing returns he will resent the attempt to make it appear that President Wilson was guilty of discourtesy toward the Pontiff. All that is known of the attitude of the Government shows that it was actuated by the most sincere appreciation of the Pope's dignity and responsibility.

GERMANS AGAIN DROP POISON CANDY IN FRANCE

Harvard Man Writes That Many Children Were Killed by It Recently Near Rheims.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 2.—German airmen, flying by night over a French town near Rheims recently, dropped poison candy, causing the death of many children who ate it, according to a letter from Brownlee Benzel Gauld, a former Harvard University student, who is now driving an ambulance on the western battle front.

The communication was made public today by his father, the Rev. F. J. Gauld of Toledo, Ohio, who is spending the Summer here. The letter also states that the "Germans are continually shelling hospitals." The young man told his father that he had received the Cross of War from the French Government.

MOSCOW CONGRESS INSPIRES NEW HOPE

Mood Created That Tends to Draw Russia's Discordant Elements Closer Together.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.—We left Moscow in the evening, her cupolas shining in the moonlight, her snug white houses asleep amid gardens of dark green.

Strange, restless, turbulent, generous Moscow! She is shorn now of her glory of the modern-time mart of Russia. Her splendid shops are half empty, long queues wait for weary hours for doles of bread, and cabmen and bootblacks mock at the flimsy ruble. But something of old Moscow has come again. Church bells are ringing night and day. On Tuesday church processions marched from all quarters of the city to the Kremlin, and for two hours the ancient citadel was thronged and ablaze with prelates and priests in cloth of gold and a multitude bearing gold crosses and glittering banners. The great Church Council was opened in state. There were greetings from all the patriarchs of the East. Shadows of the past gathered over Moscow—shadows of the past or hopes of the future.

When we met at the Petrograd train it was not the Council we discussed, but the convention. Again and again I heard the phrase "a ray of hope." The delegates were actually more hopeful. The convention had yielded no definable result, and yet somehow it had created a new mood. A new impulse had been given. The power of Russia had been quieted. The sense of loneliness, of isolation, of helpless exposure to hostile elements, had given place to a vague but unmistakable community of national feeling. Assurance was given that Russia was not dead, but was living still and would live.

Imagine the position. For weeks now the Russian people have been faced with the most dreadful possibilities, threatened with calamities unknown in Europe for centuries. Those possibilities are still present. The convention has not altered their outward shape or objective probability one whit. The latest news we heard in the train was as bad as ever. A fresh collapse of infantry regiments at the front, a wild outbreak of hooligan soldiers at Kazan, bad reports of food trouble from various parts of Russia, and a hundred other of those minor events and incidents that make daily life in Russia one of perpetual unrest and strain. There was no attempt to minimize their "ravity, yet I noticed in conversation a new undertone of confidence. It was as though, having faced the very worst, men had ceased to fear. I spoke with a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. He thought the convention had strengthened the position of the Government, and also, in his opinion, the position of the Council of Delegates, seeing that the co-operative societies, the delegations from the nationalities, and several Kerensky had adopted the program read by Cheidze. I asked him whether Tseretelli's forcible statement on the war would be supported by his comrades. The delegate was a little vague on this point. He thought that if the whole committee had had to frame the statement it would have been modified in certain points, but that the majority would support its substance.

Some members of the committee were, however, displeased. There was a long dispute in the corridor between members of the Council and other delegates. Several officers and a factory manager violently attacked the Council. The officers spoke of the intolerable attitude of the soldiers at the front. A young wounded Lieutenant describe the gallant attack of a death battalion which had been practically wiped out because a flanking regiment had not moved an inch to help it. The officers bitterly charged the Council with responsibility for the collapse of the army. The factory manager, nervous and overwrought, told how since April he had had to wage singlehanded a struggle with a thousand workmen.

Now, as throughout the convention, the Council delegates were on the defensive. They pleaded many excuses. They urged that their task had been to create order out of chaos, and that only now results were beginning to tell. They insisted that, if it had not been for the efforts of the Council of Delegates in the army, Kerensky would never have got his offensive.

Some passengers were for shutting down all the Councils of Delegates immediately. Others were for compromise.

"I despise the Council," said one excitable young cadet, a Constitutional Democrat, "but if they can show any capacity to feed, work instead of destroying as they have done, then Milukoff ought to form an alliance with them."

"What's the use of your disputing and arguing?" said a Pole contemptuously. "Do away with all your organizations and a dictator will come to rule with blood and iron."

The Council men were chastened. They had abandoned many of their illusions. They were still convinced that their councils were a necessary factor in the organization of the country, but they were anxiously looking both to the right and to the left for the Maximalists, who lay low for the time and are now raising their heads again.

Tseretelli declared in the convention that the Council had at last learned how to deal with the Maximalists, and one delegate assured me that the only hope of keeping them under some control was to permit them to take part in the councils, where they were amenable to influence. If they were driven out altogether, he said, they would only grow desperate and still more dangerous.

The thing that is now the current formula of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council now is not peace without annexation and indemnities but fight on to an honorable peace.

The argument was not, but in the end the disputants found a common ground and shared amicably their hopes and fears. The common ground was Russia, and the great significance of the congress is that in it the idea of Russia emerged once more from the shadow.

ITALY DEMANDING TIENTSIN CONCESSION

Wants Austria's Holdings, Control of Salt Business, and Indemnity—Chinese Indignant.

PEKING, Wednesday, Aug. 29, (Delayed.)—Minister Aliotti of Italy has asked the Foreign Office to transfer the Austrian concession of Tientsin to Italy in recognition of Italy's war services. He also has asked for the employment of Italians to replace Germans in the salt administration and to indemnify the losses suffered by Italians in the bombardment of July 12. The Chinese press expresses indignation over what it characterizes as Italy's attempt to gain territory.

"If the Italian Minister," says the Peking News, "cannot understand the principle involved in the demand we shall have to tell him that China is not prepared to cede to Italy or to any other nation at the present time any part of her territory."

PEKING, Tuesday, Aug. 28, (Delayed.)—Li Yuan-hung, the former President, left today for Tientsin on a special train guarded by troops of Feng Kwo-chang, the Acting President. The purpose of the former President's trip is to visit his family at Tientsin. He left Peking with the understanding that he was to return in one week.

BEAT 2 GERMANS TO DEATH.

Russian Soldiers Deal with Men Who Try to Blow Up Trains.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Sept. 1 (Delayed.)—Two foreigners, supposed to be Germans, who were discovered placing explosive cylinders on the Kiev-Voronesh Railroad were beaten and trampled to death by a mob of soldiers at Kiev when they refused to answer questions.

Seventeen cylinders which were left on the railroad track by the men exploded while children were playing with them, one boy being wounded. This caused the arrest of the foreigners, who were found to be carrying plans and secret documents, in addition to a large sum of money.

When they refused to reveal their identity or to answer questions, the soldiers attacked them.

NEW BIG RAILROAD LOAN.

Engineers Defer Strike Pending Negotiations with Government.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.—The Union of Railroad Engineers, which decided yesterday to call a strike owing to certain of its demands not having been granted by the railway management, has decided to postpone ceasing work pending negotiations with the Government.

The newspapers announce that a second railway loan of 750,000,000 rubles will be issued next week, and that it will be taken over by a syndicate of banks. The money, it is said, will be used for the development of their properties by seventeen railway companies.

SEES PEACE HOPE IN WILSON'S NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

people, the most active and educated in the world, are not fit for that form of government under which other people have grown great."

Nation's Defense Would Not Suffer.

Having argued, says the correspondent, that the German people are riper now for a democratic constitutional régime than most other peoples were when they adopted it, and that national defense would not suffer from its adoption, the Vorwärts goes on to emphasize President Wilson's declaration that he in principle is ready to negotiate with authorized representatives of the German people. The Vorwärts is then quoted as saying:

"The authorized representatives of the German people are the Reichstag members, chosen on the basis of a democratic franchise. What is lacking is a Government responsible to the people's representatives such as is in existence in all other countries.

"Are we Germans to admit that other people cannot treat with us because we are not in a position to make our own will effective? Do we deserve this after years of battles, achievements and sacrifices without measure and number?

"All the greater, then, is the responsibility of those whom the people have called to be its representatives in the Reichstag. To them falls the task of contributes to this most patient of Parliaments a mere vain lust for power. This Reichstag has never wished for power, but it now wishes it because its commander, the German people, demands this from it, and because its way to power is the way of the world to peace."

The Vorwärts article with its frank admission that the Entente is not beyond its rights in demanding a democratic government from Germany is likely to give a keynote to the whole discussion yet to come on the Entente's answer to the Pope.

Otherwise the leading articles in the German press are a repetition of worn-out phrases and abuse.

Should Take Good Advice.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts furnishes a striking exception to the general condemnation of President Wilson's note in the German press. It demands that the nation take good advice, regardless of its source, and introduce the real democratic reforms which constitute the preliminary conditions for any chance of negotiating peace. Vorwärts misses in the note, it says, proof of an absence of hostility to the German people which could be furnished by the announcement of a determination that they should not be robbed or made to pay tribute to their enemies. The note, it says, glides cautiously over this point, which is of decisive importance to the German people, neither supporting the wishes of the Allies for conquest and compensation nor expressly disavowing them.

It regards the language of the note, however, as clear on the point that negotiations with Germany are rejected so long as the present governmental system continues and in demanding guarantees that the will of the Government be backed by the will of the people.

"A certain section of the German press," continues the Socialist organ, "will hasten to declare that it is unworthy of the German people to give such guarantees. We believe the contrary. It would be unworthy of it to refuse them.

"For the Social Democracy it is a simple matter, of course, that the Governments in concluding peace incorporate into their acts the will of their peoples, and be supported by their peoples' confidence."

Vorwärts declares that the German people are more than ripe for democratic government. The peace settlement, it says, may be wrecked on the terms of the negotiations, but must not be wrecked on the question of who shall negotiate.

Other Papers Assail Vorwaerts.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—The Vorwärts is being vigorously belabored by journals like Tägliche Rundschau, Kreuz Zeitung, and Cologne Gazette for its attitude on President Wilson's note.

The Tägliche Rundschau thinks it almost unbelievable of a German paper to thus reply "to the shameless impudence of President Wilson." It adds that to want to make a Wilson judge and arbiter over German affairs is ridiculous."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"Social Democracy's attitude tends to damage or weaken the German defense or otherwise how could it "Go hand in hand with President Wilson, one of the most bitter enemies we have."

That newspaper terms the accusations brought against the German Government madness, which it says can only be laughed at, but adds that the British propaganda has so prepared the ground in the United States that "such absurdities do not meet with mocking laughter."

The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent says that if the remarks of the Vorwärts had not been printed the people would refuse to believe that "such a blind ideologist existed." The correspondent proceeds to draw a picture of the peace-loving monarchies of Central Europe as contrasted with the clique-ridden, bellicose, and oppressive democracies.

In a second article on Wilson's reply the Cologne Gazette endeavors to prove inconsistency by comparison with his peace note of December, 1916. It goes to much trouble to emphasize the zeal of the Germans in carrying out reforms that it says are assured success, and asserts that problems are now offered as the latest novelty from Paris, London, and New York which were weighed in all their phases by the Germans over a century ago, when the Germans were still a people of poets and thinkers.

The Frankfurter Zeitung terms the declaration in favor of equal participation in the economic possibilities of the world for all peoples the only clear and unmistakable passage in President Wilson's answer to the Pope's peace proposal. After following the fashion of the Russian General Soukhomlinoff's declarations to refute President Wilson's assumption that Germany was the aggressor, the paper asks where is to be found the principle of the people's right of self-determination in his attitude toward Germany. It continues:

"There is no worse enemy of German democracy than Wilson himself and his Entente comrades. The entire German people agree that at home political changes are the command or under pressure of foreign States' hostile intentions. Moreover, if our enemies think democratic reforms in Germany would be of any use to them, they have entirely deceived themselves. In all essential points the German people are agreed with their Government, precisely in the policy that directly preceded and that has been followed during the war. The Government has for forty-three years pursued a peace policy, and a democratic Government in Germany would pursue no other.

"This Government has for a year past declared its readiness to make peace, and a month ago the new Chancellor associated himself with a program of peace by agreement and reconciliation among the peoples. The elected representatives of the German people have made the same profession, but, strangely enough, Wilson does not mention these things. Wilson, Lloyd George or Poincaré would be happy if they were unconscious of having such a large part of the people's will behind them as the Imperial German Government. In none of the enemy lands does more democracy really obtain today than in Germany. What the leaders of the Entente have in mind is not a democratic, but a debilitated Germany.

"It cannot unequivocally be told from this first reply what direction the Entente really means to take. The Entente would, perhaps, be content, as also is deducible from the President's note, if the agreements of the German Government were supported by public expression of the will and intention of the German people. In that case the Pope might respond: 'Gentlemen, this guarantee has already been given you by Germany's Government and Parliament, who have both declared for peace of agreement and conciliation.'"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The National-Zeitung, a National Liberal organ, referring to the President's offer to negotiate with a responsible Government and for the publication of peace terms, says:

"In spite of appearances to the contrary, Wilson's note presents possibilities for negotiations. It asserts that it is the business of the Reichstag to consider these conditions in the German answer.

Count zu Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, says that President Wilson's reply to the Pope is a direct appeal to the German democracy and the Social Democrats to increase their power in every way, and an appeal to the Reichstag majority to continue on the same path. These tactics, he says, may be traced all through the note, which always returns to the status quo and the Scheidemann-Erzberger peace—an idea which we do not share."

The writer says it is unnecessary to state that Wilson and Lansing do not mean the present Chancellor, Dr. Helfferich, or Dr. Spahn, but the monarchical system, when they talk of the German Government, and that this President Wilson has often repeated. The gist of the whole document, he says, is to encourage the Social Democrats in the idea that "if they led German policy Germany would be able to make a better status quo ante peace."

Such a peace, he says, would spell ruin for Germany. He is sure that General Pershing's recent report [evidently referring to a "fake" circulated in Germany] undoubtedly had an effect on the note, and that one could feel it lurking in such phrases as "Germany is not yet defeated." "No," says the Count, "Germany is undefeated; so America turns all the more persistently to the Social Democrats in Germany, so that the undefeated, undefeatable German power may be undermined from within and overthrown"; and he closes by saying: "In order to strengthen the pseudo-majority our enemies support it. That is what they are angling for, and it should be fully exposed."

"Rise of a Free Germany."

ZURICH, Sept. 2.—The Münchener Post complains of the difficulty of being just in the face of the "inflammatory tone" of President Wilson's note, and thinks that it was manifestly written under the influence of bitterness caused by certain diplomatic occurrences preceding the rupture between Germany and the United States.

The Post condemns "the inconceivably foolish proceedings of Zimmermann and other irritating incidents of the German-American conflict," and concludes:

"President Wilson sees in the present-day Germany no security for peace based on freedom and justice. We can only ask: Have the dramatic events of last month, the rise of a new, free, and democratic Germany, with a program of peace by agreement, through international tribunals and the democratization of empires, completely escaped his notice?"

PAN GERMAN PAPERS VIOLENT IN CRITICISM

Most of German Press Admit Wilson "Guarantees" Demand Is Vital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—Reviewing German press comment on President Wilson's answer to the Pope, the Tageblatt says:

"Wilson, through the pen of Lansing, has rejected peace mediation by Benedict XV. On that point the German press, as far as can be judged at this hour, seems unanimous. But most papers are of the opinion that Wilson is trying to open a door for peace by demanding guarantees supported by the apparent expression of will and intention by the people themselves.

"It is to this supposition [Voraussetzungs=hypothesis?] for peace negotiations which really forms the kernel of Wilson's tedious note that German papers pay most attention. The Pan-German papers make short shrift of it, declaring the note absolutely obnoxious and abominable, since it demands, in their opinion, the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty, while the organs of the Left can see no such demand on Wilson's part and, like Vorwärts, think all that is necessary is the speedy parliamentarization of the German Governments. This, at least, is the essence of the Vorwärts article."

The Zeitung-am-Mittag says:

"Wilson makes his confidence dependent on the popular manifestation and creation of a Government by the people. It is left to party opinion to interpret what is meant by this reform or revolution. Wilson probably leaves us purposely in the dark so as not to tie himself down to the impossible, but he leaves no doubt that this is the kernel of the peace question. If this supposition was answered satisfactorily, America would come out unreservedly for a complete and just conciliation of nations. The rudeness of tone is of probably meant to mask the beginning of a retreat. Of course, Wilson speaks solely for America, and some of his thrusts seem aimed at the former war aims of his own allies, and are most likely recognized as such in the camps of London and Paris. Now we could await answers by the Entente nations. If it should turn out that Wilson had acted only as peacemaker for them, then we may without fear of contradiction talk of a general retreat of the Entente. In that case Wilson's note is but a signal for flight into ideal spheres, since the material aims of the Entente can no longer be accomplished. In that case it is a simple reconnoissance for a 'moral success' that must take the place of the unaccomplishable final victory.

"We must postpone our final verdict on Wilson's note also for another reason. We must first read the original, because the various translations show many mutilations and mistakes. Our attitude toward the Pope's note, as it will be formulated by the newly appointed committee of seven members of the Reichstag in conjunction with the Chancellor and the Bundesrat, and that of our allies can in no way be influenced by Wilson's note. No exterior effort or force can swerve us from the line of our peace aims and reforms, which we have decided upon our own impulse."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The German press has received from the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, a substantially complete and correct version of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace note. The agency transcript differs from the original only in minor points, such as apparently are due to errors in transmission or translation. There is no indication of an intent to alter the text or withhold any part of it from the public.

The minor differences noted are these: The German version speaks of "no barrier, either of law or of truth," instead of "of law or of mercy," and of an "undeceived, but undefeated," instead of "not talked, but undefeated Germany, and of the counter revolution which would be "caused," instead of "attempted" by malign influences. The sentence beginning "responsible statesmen" is badly dislocated in an attempt to force it into the complicated mold of German syntax; the phrase "punitive damages" is translated into "damage as punishment," while "treaties of settlement" is qualified by the adjective "secret" and reconstruction of small nations" becomes "restoration of small nations."

The original text of the passage in the President's note which is quoted in the Berlin Tageblatt reads as follows:

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world could be justified in accepting."

VIENNA PRESS INDIGNANT.

Neue Freie Presse Accuses Wilson of Malignancy and Ignorance.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, commenting on President Wilson's note, says:

"Even an unprejudiced personal arrest

PREDICTS A NEW PEACE NOTE FROM THE POPE

Turin Paper Says He Has Hope in Wilson's Humanitarian Point of View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 2.—As a result of particular inquiry made at the Vatican La Stampa of Turin learns that Pope Benedict, regarding President Wilson's point of view as based more broadly upon purely humanitarian motives and interests than that assumed hitherto by any other statesman of the belligerent powers, proposes to issue a direct rejoinder, with the object of elucidating the points of contact and provoking further discussion and thereby preventing the Papal effort from becoming abortive.

The effect of the President's reply in Vatican circles is to render more acute than ever two contrary courses of policy already manifest. La Stampa says that among those whom his Holiness lately consulted on the subject of his peace message was an aged ex-valet of his whom he had specially summoned to his presence. The Pope, having overcome his old servant's reluctance to make a frank statement of his impressions about the note, he finally exclaimed:

"Your Holiness's action seems to have partly contented and partly discontented the spokesmen of every group."

"How delighted I am to hear you say that!" answered the Pontiff. "I could wish no better testimony to my absolute impartiality. Nil desperandum!"

DANES SEE LITTLE PEACE HOPE

Some of the Newspapers, However, Indorse President's Stand.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—Comparatively little comment has appeared in the Danish newspapers on President Wilson's note. The Dagbladet says:

"The question as to whether the German Government declared war against the will of the people remains to be answered, but there is no doubt that Germany is now, after the Russian revolution, the only country where the Government is able to involve the country in war against the people's will.

"The attempt to create real world peace can only be built up on conditions which make war against the people's will impossible. The American note draws the correct deduction that peace cannot be concluded with the German Government so long as it is chosen by the Kaiser and does not represent the people or their will."

Continuing, the paper declares that one of the greatest obstacles to peace is the failure of the German people to take over the sovereign power, which in the course of time has come to rest in autocratic hands, and to create a representative organ to enforce its will. The paper asks: "How can this be imposed from the outside?"

The Fyen Stifts-Tidende, leading Conservative organ, says that there is not the slightest ground to believe that the German people will fulfill the Entente hope and cast off the present system, because they know well that just this system made it so mighty. The Russian revolution, the newspaper says, also provides a deterrent example against the overthrow of the established Government.

Stifts-Tidende dislikes the idea of the absolute supremacy of one group or the other, which would result if either side emerged the absolute victor. It grants, however, that peace now on the basis of the status quo ante will bring on the next war much quicker than if this war should be fought on to a finish.

TURKEY TO ANSWER POPE.

Reply to be Delivered with the Response of Other Central Powers.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—A Constantinople dispatch states that the attitude of the Porte toward the Papal peace note is a very receptive one. The Turkish reply, it is stated, probably will be delivered in a few days, simultaneously with the responses of the Central Powers.

WANTS FRANCE TO FOLLOW.

Deputy Will Ask That Reply Like Wilson's Be Made to Pope.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Frederic Brunet, Deputy from the Seine District, announces the intention of submitting an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies demanding that France answer Pope Benedict's peace note in the spirit of President Wilson's reply.

"I find President Wilson's answer perfect," said the Deputy, "and I wish to see it countersigned by all the allied Governments."

POPE SUFFERS FROM FATIGUE.

Labors Arduous Since He Began Peace Efforts—Suspends Audiences.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 1.—Pope Benedict's labors have been so arduous lately, especially since the receipt of President Wilson's reply to the peace note, that he was feeling very tired today, and all audiences were suspended.

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WANT US TO OUST BULGARIA'S ENVOY

Serbs Are Restless Over Our Attitude Toward Their Most Hated Foe.

RUSSIAN DICTATOR SOUGHT

Exiles in Switzerland Think Kerensky Too Much of a Politician to Succeed.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

BERNE, Aug. 10.—I got some sidelights on Balkan internal affairs today. Those who sympathize with Serbia are extremely restless over the toleration of Bulgaria by England and America. It is a curious thing that, while Serbia and Bulgaria are both Slav and have the same religion, they hate each other almost more than any other combatants. The Serbs think that it is the greatest mistake to treat with Bulgaria separately: they say that that country is in sympathy as much German as Bavaria, that she is the Prussia of the Balkans and if there should be an inconclusive peace Bulgaria would organize trouble within a few years.

A particular cause of irritation is the retention of the Bulgarian Minister at Washington. The incumbent, it seems, was a professor in Robert College at Constantinople before the war, and his retention and the maintenance of relations with Bulgaria are referred here to the influence of Americans who are interested in Robert College. "It is a great blunder," they tell me, "to keep the minister there on the theory that he is a nice, friendly college professor. For the purpose of injuring America in every possible way he is Bulgaria, and Bulgaria is Germany, and Germany is the Kaiser."

I met today an old singe-cat politician from America who had spent some years in Germany in an official position. "If you figure on any democratization in Germany in time to affect the decision of this war, you will be beautifully left," he said. "You've got to lick Germany or they'll lick you. There's no middle ground. This is a fight for a crown, or several crowns; for all the old power, and then some. The Kaiser is gambling with other people's money, and nothing will stop him short of spending it all in this effort to conquer the world.

"The discussion of liberalization inside Germany is predicated on conditions that exist in America, England and France. But these conditions do not exist in Germany. The Germans were mostly in a state of serfdom previous to 1848. What they have enjoyed under Kaiserism is no good by comparison that they are satisfied. Germany is a country which in its relation to its rulers can be compared to only two other nations or races. As Confucius was to China, as Moses was to Israel, so is the Hohenzollern from Frederick the Great down, to Germany.

"The trouble with long-distance opinion," continued my friend; "is that it ignores the all-important element of background, of precedents, of traditions. We judge Prussia, we judge Germany, in terms of American individuality and democracy. The political tyranny and abuse that our people would wake up to and throw off in a month, the Germans will stand for another century. So go to work fixing the submarines and transporting an army; the treaty of peace must be signed somewhere in the vicinity of Berlin."

Pitiful Stories of Refugees.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—The American Legation at Berne is a nodal point. Every day refugees are here from some place in the near Orient, making their way homeward to America. This morning I saw a Jewish woman who was at the head of a party of thirty—thirteen women and seventeen children—who were en route from Jerusalem. She was American born, she said, the wife of an east side rabbi in New York. She went to Jerusalem some years ago to be with her parents, who had grown old and needed her, but her husband continued to support her. Her parents had died. A few months ago a party was made up to flee from the typhus-cursed and poverty-ridden city and go home to America. It had taken five weeks to go from Jerusalem to Constantinople. The party had traveled by train, automobile, horse cart, and on foot, making their way as best they could, and largely by their own wits. They had to wait six weeks in Constantinople and then came here by a circuitous route. They were traveling on funds furnished by Jewish charitable societies. They will sail from Bordeaux for New York.

I met one of the many refugees from Armenia who are passing through. Their stories are too terrible to accept without some authentication. They report the most unthinkable butchery of the Armenian population by the Turks. The figures they give are more than 70 per cent. of killed in the whole population. The roads are strewn with dead bodies. On the roadsides the jackals from the mountains, grown tame by usage, are constantly busy with the human carrion. Half-crazed women wander on the highways without a shred of clothing, and starving. The stories of maltreatment of women, including refined girls educated at Christian colleges maintained by Americans, are really too awful to believe. They make German behavior in Belgium seem restrained by contrast.

Still another visitor at the Legation had come recently from Warsaw. He brought reports of appalling conditions. All prices were so high as to be beyond the reach of the poor. It was impossible to buy clothes at all. The bread ration was less than half the bread ration in Germany. A civilian could buy two eggs a month. There was tremendous mortality among babies. Owing to the low vitality of the population, typhus was killing off the people in great numbers. The native population had grown so desperate that they had got the upper hand of the Landsturm soldiers who had been put over them and who themselves were but poorly fed, a begging soldier being not an infrequent sight. The natives were so rebellious that the German soldiers didn't have the courage to stand up to them and often suffered ill-usage at their hands.

Some Pessimistic Russians.

BERNE, Aug. 13.—I fell in with some Russians today, and was much interested in their discussion of the situation in their country. They are not optimistic. They think that it will be many a year before Russia is ready for democratic government. At present the best results for the war could be got out of the right kind of Czar. Nicholas was the wrong kind. Lacking intelligence and enlightened patriotism, power is the only thing that can hold together many countries in one country. The Czar had no love of power. If he had the chance now to be Emperor he wouldn't take any great amount of trouble to get back. If he were very good or very bad, if he loved power, if he had any sense of worldly realities, he might have saved Russia. He doubtless abdicated believing that it was best for the country, but Russians of the type I am quoting think he had no right to abdicate and by his act forfeited all claim on the loyalty of his subjects. He had taken the vow to reign, he broke it.

The Czar represented in his own personal character the vice of mental shiftlessness which is universal in the Russian bureaucracy. It is related that when the Russian Foreign Minister received the ultimatum from Tokio which resulted in the Russo-Japanese war, it was Friday night. He threw up his hands in despair and said: "It will not be possible to see his Majesty until next Tuesday, and that will be too late!" Not that his Majesty was attending to anything of importance, but his time was disposed of by some sort of routine arrangement, and the Minister knew that on no pretext could the routine be interrupted. When finally the Czar could be seen he rejected the idea of war being possible. It was many days before he could be persuaded that the Japanese army was a fact.

Once the Governor of one of the Russian provinces became entangled with the Petrograd authorities on a matter of overwhelming importance. He couldn't get it settled with the Minister of the department, so he undertook a long trip to the capital for an audience with the Czar. The sovereign received him most pleasantly, knowing the object of his visit, but didn't permit him to take up the all-important subject. He knew that it would be necessary to send for Ministers and entertain perplexing considerations. So he began an animated conversation on other matters. How was his Excellency's wife? Was she interested in Red Cross work? (The Red Cross was one of the Czar's hobbies.) She was President of the local society. Ah, the Empress would be interested! So he sent for her Majesty, and there was a great to-do about the Red Cross work in the Governor's district. When the time came for bringing the interview to an end not one word had been permitted on the Governor's real errand, and he went home with his trouble on his back.

"How about Kerensky?"

"When I put that question it was like throwing a ball of yarn among a litter of kittens. Finally one of the Russians got the floor as against the others, and, to make sure of keeping it, he stood up and, making motions all the while with his hands like a Swiss bellringer, gave his analysis of the Russian situation in such a torrent of words that it was difficult to follow him.

He rated Kerensky as a shrewd politician, but without a touch of genius. He said Kerensky had himself proposed in the Duma two years ago the precise separate peace with Germany that was now so much reprobated. Kerensky was so fettered by party ties which he neither wished nor knew how to throw off that he would find it impossible to control the Russian situation. While he was playing the party game that situation would get away from him. Kerensky had encouraged the "democratic" methods in the army that now made discipline impossible. He could easily sow the seeds of insubordination, but he couldn't put things back where they were by threatening to shoot disobedient soldiers.

Brusiloff was put out on account of his popularity and strength. They were afraid he might be made military dictator. Nobody in Petrograd wants efficiency against Germany enough to take any chance of a military dictatorship. Kornilloff would probably not be Brusiloff's successor on the terms he had laid down, because the power he demanded would make him dictator. It is exactly a dictatorship that Russia needs; it would be the road to quick and sure allied victory.

The big mistake of the revolution was lack of a prepared plan. You can't throw an enormous country like Russia on its resources over night. The people had been more or less prepared on the subject of social revolution, but of politics they knew nothing. As soon as political revolution levelled down whatever powers had been standing, the social revolutionists took possession with their big following and semi-matured ideas.

"The only hope of Russia's coming back and presenting a solid front on the side of the Allies lies in a military dictatorship." That was the last word

SPURS FRENCH LABOR TO RENEWED ZEAL

Minister of Munitions Says Military Victory Must Win Lasting Peace.

WARNS AGAINST DOUBT

Cites Russia's Recognition of the Necessity of Destroying Prussian Militarism.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, in addressing the workmen of the Renaud establishment of Billancourt yesterday evening, made a passionate appeal for the "continued and intense application" of their efforts during the remainder of the war.

"Comrades," he said, "at present there is a little uncertainty in the spirits of the workingman. I know the troublous propaganda that affects you. I appreciate the anguish of the worker when in the fatigue of the evening he reviews his effort and says to himself: 'Is it worth while? What will come of all this hard work? How much longer must we struggle? Isn't it true that victory is a long way off?'

"I know well that a little doubt is capable of affecting your stoutness of heart. You know me, comrades! I am one of those who desires by every possible means, by diplomatic action, by socialistic, to attain as rapidly as possible a durable and a just peace. But in order that the peace be durable, in order that the 'Society of Nations' may guarantee that peace shall be established in the entire world, do you not feel, as your comrades of the trenches feel, that military victory must be assured?

"Comrades, we have just greeted the Russian revolution. It inspired hope in hastening the hour of peace. It awakened, anxiously turning toward Berlin and Vienna, a German or an Austrian revolution which would bring to Europe peace with added liberty. The Russian revolution has discovered, after several months, that it was indispensable to destroy Prussian militarism and to pursue military efforts. At this very hour Premier Kerensky is making an appeal for war with all the energy of the Russian people, while General Kornileff is attempting to co-ordinate all the military forces of the nation. The great American Republic also has recognized that it was indispensable to conduct a war against the brutal force of the Central Empires.

"And we also must ask that the French working classes continue wholeheartedly and with unity of spirit their energetic labor: that is, that they multiply their efforts in order that tomorrow with its military victory may bring likewise an enduring victory for labor—the economic victory that you so much wish for as yours."

JOINT ACTION ON PENSIONS.

British Propose That Allies Form a Bureau for Mutual Aid.

LONDON, Aug. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Establishment of a bureau of information for the mutual benefit of all the Entente Allies to deal with questions relating to pensions, training and employmnt of men disabled in the war, is proposed in a report submitted to the British Minister of Pensions by Sir Arthur G. Boscawen as the result of a conference of representatives of the allied nations concerning the care to be taken of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Sir Arthur pointed out that in France and Belgium no soldier was discharged from the army until his cure had been completed so that there was no danger of his returning to work before he was fit to do so.

The highest pension paid to British privates at present amounts to nearly $7 a week, while the highest French pension is about $3.75 a week.

SERB GOVERNMENT PLANS TO RETURN

Prepares for Moving Back to the Balkans, with a Stop at Saloniki First.

ARCHIVES LOST IN FLIGHT

America's Advance of Five Million Francs a Month Stirs Deep Official Gratitude.

CORFU, Island of Corfu, Aug. 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Serbian Government is preparing to move its entire government establishment back to the Balkans, going first to Saloniki and later to a point on Serbian soil near Monastir. The Greek Government has granted the request for the establishment of the Serbian administration at Saloniki, and King Peter, Crown Prince Alexander, and several of the Cabinet Ministers are now installed there.

There is much sentiment about this shift of Serbia back to its native soil. Since their tragic flight before the invading hordes from the north King, Regent, and Government have found a temporary asylum on this island. They have lived simply, and the whole establishment has been in a modest building formerly used as a hotel. The royal apartments and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs occupied the first floor, while the Finance, Interior, and other Ministries were on upper floors. The French military authorities of the island have given every aid, and yet the Serbians have constantly longed to be back on their own soil.

This shift of a Government back to the Balkans does not involve much moving of Government property, for practically everything was lost in the flight before the invader. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Paschitz, told the writer that all the foreign archives were lost or abandoned during the exodus, and that not one of the old treaties or papers still existed. Even the precious secret treaty between Serbia and Greece, on which Serbia depended for united Balkan action against the Central Powers, was lost in the whirl of flight. So that the Foreign department has had to begin all over again and piece together something like a record of Serbia's foreign relations.

The Minister of Finance was more fortunate and managed to save most of the financial archives. What was of most importance, he saved the Government treasure, amounting to several million dollars, which was sent to Marseilles and finally landed in a Paris bank.

The Minister of the Interior has gone to Saloniki and is laying out the extensive work of reconstructing the new Serbia, for the Serbs confidently look forward to recovering their old territory and building up a new and greater State. The Minister has outlined plans for reconstructing the railways and bridges, most of which have been ruined by war operations, and for rebuilding the towns and cities.

The Minister of Education is also hard at work trying to hold together the scattered remnants of young Serbia. Thousands of refugee Serb children have been gathered up in France and England, and Serbian Professors have been provided for them in order that Serb teaching and traditions might be maintained and the youth of Serbia preserved from being swallowed up in the general disaster which has overcome the country.

America's Government's advance of 5,000,000 francs a month, or 60,000,000 francs a year, has come at an opportune moment to permit the authorities here to carry on their work of relief and reconstruction. All Government revenues have virtually come to an end. There were no receipts from customs or internal revenue, nothing from the Government postal and telegraph system which was in the hands of the enemy, no property of any kind to tax, and no people capable of paying taxes. And so the American help was essential and came in the nick of time. All the Serbian officials express their deepest sense of gratitude for what the United States has done for them, both in this advance and in the vast amount of private relief sent earlier in the war.

H. Percival Dodge, the newly appointed American diplomatic representative to the Serbian Government, has arrived with his family, and has had his first audiences with the officials. They are glad to have this direct relation re-established with the United States, and it was considered so urgent that telegraphic negotiations were opened with Mr. Lansing to bring it about.

RAID BULGAR LINES.

British, French, and Italian Troops Break Into Foe's Positions.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following statement:

Eastern theatre, Sept. 1: Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran the British troops have carried out several surprise attacks, in the course of which they took about ten prisoners. East of Dobropolje the fighting continues with varying results. Around the positions conquered on Aug. 30 by the Serbians, northeast of Monastir and at the Cerna bend, there has been violent artillery action.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The following bulletin was issued by Army Headquarters today:

In Macedonia on Friday, in conjunction with other contingents of the allied army in the east, our troops after short artillery preparation raided the summit of Hill 1,050 in the bend of the Cerna, capturing some score of German soldiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The subjoined report was given out today by the War Office:

Macedonian front: Near Monastir the French attacked with strong forces. Along the road to Prilep the enemy troops who penetrated into our lines were either wiped out or made prisoner. The assault, made laterally to the road, was everywhere repulsed by the Bulgarians. Fresh attacks by the Serbians on Dobropolj broke down.

To Teach German Mothers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The German Society for the Welfare of the Population has decided to establish a school for mothers in Leipsic which shall serve as a model for a large number of similar schools to be opened in all large German cities. In these schools young wives will be taught all maternal duties, including the rudiments of pedagogics and the science of raising healthy children.

ALMEREYDA AND LENINE LINKED IN TEUTON PLOT

Paris Says Both Were Directed from the Same Spy Centre in Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Almereyda affair is thought here to be paralleled by the operations of Lenine in Russia. Activities of both were directed from the German espionage head centre in Switzerland. Both used German money in the interest of Germany by working on the masses through subsidized newspapers and clandestine pamphlets.

In both Russia and France there existed a group of persons who were agitating for an early peace for one reason or another, and countenanced the Lenine and Almereyda activities, perhaps without approving them, because they tended toward the same object as their own.

Almereyda and the affiliated journalists were members of a "republican league," the foundation of which, with Caillaux as President, was announced with a flourish of trumpets about two months ago. So were many of the staff of Le Pays, which since its birth at the beginning of June has been administering cleverly prepared and homoeopathic doses of pacifism, largely from the hand of Victor Basch, a naturalized Austro-Hungarian.

Further evidence that the different threats of German plotting radiate from the same centre was given today by M. Clemenceau in the form of extracts from a self-styled French paper recently founded at Barcelona with the same title as Lenine's Petrograd organ, The Truth. Clemenceau gives the principal headlines in a late issue of that paper. They were: "What Malvy Ought to Have Replied to Clemenceau," "Parliament's Failure," "Wilson has to Reckon with Five Millions of Enemies at Home," "The Russian Debacle," "The Decline of England," and "The Man of the Day —Caillaux."

ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS ON CARSO

Continued from Page 1.

Trieste again was visited by Italian airmen yesterday. They dropped seventy bombs.

On the Isonzo front there was no fighting on a large scale yesterday. Partial attacks were made by the Italians on the Bainsizza-Heiligegeist plateau, near Gorizia, and near Jamiano. These were replied to by enterprises carried out by our storming troops, which were successful. In the region of Monte San Gabriele our guns kept down the Italian infantry.

During Saturday night 10 officers and 350 men belonging to six Italian regiments fell into the hands of our brave defenders.

DASH UP GABRIELE'S SLOPES.

Italian Attack on Mountain Barrier Had Picturesque Element.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Aug. 31.—The battle is swelling southward, eating Austria's strength as it goes. General Boroevic has ten divisions opposed to General Cappello's Second Army, of which a fair proportion consists of mountain troops. His line in the extreme north has been broken. He has fallen back upon such country as impedes our advance. There the land, that lies like a pane of splintered glass, is a mere disorder of rocks and gullies overgrown with a sparse growth of pine and fir, and broken by hollows as arbitrary and unforeseeable as the dolinas upon the Carso.

The Austrians there are making as desperate a resistance as they may. Opposite Tolmino, at the Gorizia wedgehead there is the Twenty-first Division. Next southward lies the Seventeenth Mountain Brigade with reinforcement of nine various battalions, and then next and still southward there are appearances of the Twenty-fourth Division, which seems lately to have replaced the Twenty-first Division of Schutzen, whose wrecked remnants exist as a reserve. They stand near the village of Kal, northeast of the Bainsizzi Plateau, and are supplemented with an extra brigade consisting of the Sixty-fourth and Thirty-seventh Regiments of Schutzen. I could also quote the rest of the enemy's formation, but the only point worth noting is that a mysterious division, whose presence on the front had not been established, has furnished prisoners to the Italians, namely the Fifty-second, which consists of Transylvanians recently transported from the Russian front.

The Austrian divisions which held and defended San Gabriele were the Fifty-eighth and Fourteenth. These last took their due defeat yesterday. The Italians came up the hill at them from that great, almost circular, hollow between Monte Santo and the main bulk of Monte San Gabriele, which is known as the Conca di Gargaro. To attack they had a slope of one in three to ascend against machine gun fire, and every obstacle which the elaborate military science of the Austrians, a military people who stand foremost in the science of war, could devise.

A Mighty Choir Invisible.

I had stationed myself with a colleague at a point whence the actual advance up the hill was invisible. I saw only the fury of the shelling, with black, rose, and white, and emerald green shell smokes mixing in chromatic cadences, while the thunder of the great trench mortars, the roar of the guns, and the echo of bursting shells made the choir. The great holoiw of Gargaro belched its condensed tides of noise out over the saddle of Dol, between Santo and Gabriele, a mile wide trumpet magnifying the uproar of the battle. It was an appalling Apocalyptic note of Gabriel's trumpet. There were moments in that ecstasy of gunnery when the mountains sang together as if they themselves were at war.

The summit of Gabriele is rased bare as an egg. The brown line of a trench strays up to its crown and ruins of a stone wall, one of those walls which the pauper peasants of these parts gather and pile from the hostile earth so poor in anything but stones, wanders over it to withhold sheep and goats. It does not stop the Italians, though.

Sudden as an apparition of shooting stars they came tumbling over the skyline into view, men whom the stuttering machine guns had not stopped. They saw them spread on the burned earth shaping their formation for the final attack upon the trench. They twinkled as they moved as the sun glanced on the goggles of their officers fitting them into shape, and they surged forward at the trench. Most of them went straight at it, and, gathering their feet like athletes, leaped the parapet and went forthwith out of sight to go to work with their bayonets.

The bombers, however, held back. They ran up and down the parapet, hurling their grenades as they ran, till up came the prompt Austrian shells which are always reserved for the infantry and, one by one, still bombing, they leaped into the trench. For some seconds there was not a man visible. Then suddenly men came spouting forth from back of the trench and went leaping and tumbling down the precipitous hillside toward the curly mountain road that leads to Salcano, the northernmost suburb of Gorizia. It was a rock and little precipice all the way, and they took it, so to speak, in their stride while shells rushed and spouted around them. As soon as they reached the road they started to run and never ceased to run till Salcano opened its arms to them. They were Austrians who had surrendered at the first assault, racing the shellfire, out of labor and peril, out of war in general.

First and Last Counterattack.

It was half an hour later that the first and last counterattack showed over the shoulder of the hill. I was able to agree with a British officer, who was also watching that the enemy, Hungarians probably, came forward as viciously as you would want to see. There was a line of them, well covered, coming not too fast, but coming all the same. They showed all together at a breach in the stone wall, and surged through toward the trench. The Italian rifles began their broken pattering, but at the same moment the mountain guns and field batteries which had been warned for this particular duty sailed into action.

It was as neat as a thing done by Machinery. Bang, bang, and then a succession of bangs as rapid as trill on a piano, and a score of dainty little guns were on the job. Two and three inch shells leaped into flame and smoke like geysers upon the very forehead of the attack, and it vanished from sight in a storm of smoke and fire flashes. It was as though the guns had walked over it and stamped it out as a gardener might tread out an ant's nest. It lasted only a minute, and when the smoke of the shell explosions traveled away there remained of the attack only a mess of shapes on the earth, and, according to my counting, five men, three of whom bolted back looking at that distance like agitated insents, while two buried themselves forward, their hands held high, in token of surrender, and tumbled themselves into the trench, where captivity and safety awaited them.

San Gabriele is a mountain which looks directly south on the San Marco range of hills, which contains and threatens Gorizia on the east. This, therefore, is the southern buttress of the great battle which is unfolding itself in the north. The word defense has no cogency now which it never had before. Once upon a time the Austrians fought us, but now they are defending themselves.

FRENCH HOLD GAINS ON THE AISNE FRONT

Germans Admit Their Failure to Retake Trenches Northwest of Hurtebise.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Additional attempts were made by the Germans last night to retake the positions captured by the French northwest of Hurtebise, on the Aisne front. French gunfire broke up the attacks, the War Office announced this afternoon, and artillery activity in that sector was intense throughout today.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

On the Aisne front the two artilleries maintained a very lively activity during the night. Attempted surprise attacks on our posts in the Cerny region failed. Northwest of Hurtebise the Germans again counterattacked the positions which were captured on the evening of the 31st. Our gunfire, directed with precision, completely broke up the attack, the enemy being unable to approach our lines.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was intermittent activity by the artillery north of Hill 304. On the heights of the Meuse we stopped two enemy surprise attacks. The night was calm everywhere else.

Aviation: Two German airplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft gunfire, under conditions of particular difficulty. The first machine was fired at at an altitude of 2,000 meters by our auto-cannon of the Forty-second Section and fell between Bouconville and the first lines. The second machine, which was flying over our lines at an altitude of more than 5,000 meters, was hit by a shell fired by Post 46 and crashed to the ground, some kilometers from Souilly.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

There was great artillery activity in the region of Hurtebise, near Maisons de Champagne, and on the Verdun front, in the sectors of Hill 304, Samogneux and Beaumont.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The report from General Headquarters says that in the Aisne region the French retained possession at the end of the fighting at Hurtebise Farm of a small portion of the German front line.

The official statement says:

Front of the German Crown Prince.—Near Allemant, northeast of Soissons, heavy sanguinary losses were inflicted upon the enemy. Some prisoners were captured in the course of a powerful reconnoisance. On the Chemin des Dames Ridge, at the close of the fighting at Hurtebise Farm, a small portion of our foremost line remained in the hands of the French.

Before Verdun the artillery engagements did not increase in intensity until evening. There was a slackening during the night.

Lieut. Boehme Richthofen yesterday achieved his sixtieth aerial victory.

Near St. Quentin and on the Oise the artillery activity increased. About mid-day a reconnoitring thrust west of La Fere resulted in the capture of some prisoners.

RAIN CHECKS FIGHTING ON FLANDERS FRONT

Shell-Plowed Battlefield a Swamp in Which Guns Move Slowly.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, Sept. 1.—Active warfare is for the moment much impeded in Flanders by wet weather. It is a queer thing that modern armies are more hampered by rain and the state of the ground than the troops in old days. All our wonderful weapons, all our progress in engineering science, and our conquest of the air are sensitive to a few heavy showers, with mist and mud.

The reason is clear enough as one sees it out here. Modern artillery so rakes up the earth which infantry has to attack that after even moderate rains it becomes a gluttonous slime between ponds formed by linked shell craters, and the best troops in the world can make only slow headway through it. The guns become hard to move; it is difficult to get up supplies; bombs and rifles are likely to be choked with mud; airplanes often cannot see, so that the artillery has trouble in finding new targets; light signals do not shine through the mist, and in some places the men can hardly follow the barrage quickly enough to keep pace with it.

It is the same for the Germans as for the British, and a little worse, for they fear attack and live in a continued agony of nervous tension under greater shellfire, which does not cease, though the British infantry have scarcely anywhere moved beyond their lines for the past few days.

But as for the British fighting men in this weather, with the rain dripping from their steel helmets and their long mackintoshes, one thinks of them whistling on the way, while far ahead in the long column which ends with stretcher bearers, and transport, and traveling cookers, with black smoke rolling from their blasting chimneys, the band plays a ragtime march as if war were the jolliest old game in life, with no grim death for anybody at the journey's end.

The breaking up of Summer too soon, bringing a foretaste of the discomforts and beastliness of the long wet months of the Flemish Winter, is a disappointing and tragic thing, but they make the best of it, as they have made the best of all conditions in which they have lived, even in the worst of times, as they go marching along the roads toward the lines.

The scene of battle looks grim under these raincloudy. Yesterday I walked a little way down the Menin road beyond the stricken city of Ypres. There was no human soul about here, but wide, dark loneliness with branchless trees on the skyline, where there was a narrow bar of light. Some enemy's black shrapnel was bursting high through the storm clouds, and now and then a heavy shell came howling out of the gloom and flung up a mass of smoke and mud. The batteries were firing, and their flashes were red in this daytime darkness.

Ypres was more sinister than I had ever seen it, and in its deserted streets there was a horrible sense of menace. The enemy still heaves shells into it, and it is now but the ruins and tatters of the city which I once saw in its old beauty. Its ruin has now been completed, and one walks no longer through broken streets, but between mere rubbish heaps, with one great fragment of torn masonry, which was once the Cloth Hall, rising above them all.

REPULSE GERMAN RAIDS.

British Check Night Attacks Near Lens and La Bassee.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The repulse of German attacks near Lens and La Bassee and the recovery by a counterattack of British outposts north of St. Quentin are features of today's reports from the front in France. The War Office communication issued tonight says:

Attempted enemy raids last night at two points northwest of Lens and also southwest of La Bassee all were repulsed, with losses. Both artilleries were active today east of Ypres.

Little flying was possible yesterday, owing to rain and a high wind, but during the previous night our airplanes carried out bombing operations actively against hostile airdromes and railway stations.

In air fighting, one German machine was downed. Two of our machines are missing.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

Yesterday evening the enemy made a heavy bombing attack on our advanced posts southwest of Havrincourt, [north of St. Quentin,] which he failed to reach the previous night. After a sharp fight our troops at first were compelled to withdraw, but later they recaptured the posts, with slight loss.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night east of Ypres.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—Heavy artillery fire is being directed day and night upon the German centre on the Flanders front, says today's army headquarters statement:

The text of the report reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The strong artillery battle against the centre of the Flemish front continues day and night. Further detachments resulted in our favor.

Constantine to Meet His Brothers.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 2.—Prince Christopher, Prince Nicholas, and Prince Andrew, brothers of former King Constantine of Greece, have arrived here. Ex-King Constantine, who is now at Zurich, also is expected to come to Berne shortly.

Gold Discovery in Andalusia.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—It is announced that gold has been discovered on the southern bank of the Rio Tinto, in Andalusia.

"by" versus "with"

It is possible—though not easy—to obtain interviews "with" business leaders. But an article "by" such men, written, dictated or roughed out by them, signed by their own hands, is the sort of thing editors are congratulated upon.

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, has been fortunate enough within recent months to have articles *by*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
JOHN NORTH WILLYS
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU
ELBERT H. GARY
SIR WILLIAM H. LEVER
H. S. FIRESTONE
EDWARD N. HURLEY
LORD ABERCONWAY
JAMES A. FARRELL
J. OGDEN ARMOUR
SIR GEORGE PAISH
HENRY FORD
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

No other magazine has so distinguished a list of authors, possibly because no other magazine can offer the audience such men most prefer.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO DEFIES GOV. LOWDEN

Continued from Page 1.

Companies I, B, L, and H from Centralia, Carmi, Harrisburg, and Salem, under Major C. W. Harris, to entrain and get to Chicago in four hours.

Meantime the People's Council had started its convention. Stedman, a lawyer of Chicago, was elected Permanent Chairman and Louis P. Lochner Secretary. At 8 o'clock the special train carrying troops ordered from Springfield was nearing the city limits. All the facilities of the railroad system were centred on speeding the soldiers and preparing for their detrainment. Meantime the Seventh Regiment, armed for immediate duty, was resting under arms at the armory on orders from Major Gen. Carter.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock General Carter and Governor Lowden got together on the long-distance telephone and made their plans. General Carter ordered the Seventh Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, which has been taken into the Federal service, to assemble at once in the armory.

Warned of Troops' Coming.

Congressman William E. Mason was about to address the pacifist convention when Stedman announced to the audience that he had received word that the State troops were on their way to break up the meeting.

"Is it the wish of the assemblage that we adjourn or continue in session?" he asked.

"We'll stick," shouted a dozen.

"All right," said Stedman, "but when the troops come, offer no resistance."

Rabbi Judah L. Magnes of New York delivered the keynote speech. He said in part:

"Through the free discussion the American people might, while helping democracy throughout the world, develop rather than restrict our democracy here at home. Is it worthy of a democracy that citizens holding divergent views be driven from place to place to find opportunity for discussion? That they be threatened with imprisonment, that they be spied upon and maligned because in these miraculous days of change, of death and of life, of misery and hope as lovers of America and their fellow-men, they speak and labor and struggle for democracy and peace?"

In relation to peace negotiations, Rabbi Magnes said:

"The President's message does not call for the dethronement of the Kaiser, despite of newspaper headings; nor of any of the present rulers of Germany. The President will take the word of the present rulers or of any rulers of Germany if, and only if, this word of the rulers is explicitly supported by the German people in ways acceptable to the other peoples of the world. What are the ways? To this is the issue between the belligerents now resolved. Then let this issue be clarified from every angle, in every way, so that the German people can give clear answer, yea or no.

"Should the President specify further the nature of the evidence required from the German people, it would be courageous and worthy of the solemn aims to be achieved if he addressed his communication direct to the German people. An address to the German people by the President of the United States during a war between Germany and the United States might well become one of the momentous documents of history."

Congressman Mason took a fling at Governor Lowden indirectly. He said:

"I'm interested now more in free speech in Illinois than in what one European country shall pay another in indemnities. War is here, a small issue now compared with free speech. There has not been so much misery in this country since Bunker Hill, and there have been enough tears shed to float a battleship.

Mason Refers to Treason.

"Our good President Wilson wants the people of Germany to speak. I ask that the people of this country be permitted to speak. Let them vote whether they want peace. If that be treason, make the most of it."

Ex-Senator John D. Works of California delivered a speech in which he said this was "the first time I ever heard of a Governor prohibiting peaceful assemblage."

"We are not against democracy," he asserted. "We are for it. We are against conscription, and we have a right to be heard on that subject. I wish more men had Mayor Thompson's spirit and the determination to carry it out."

The remarks of all the speakers brought wild applause from the delegates, about 300 of whom were in the Auditorium.

"We have accomplished our purpose," Chairman Stedman said in announcing an adjournment at 6:50 o'clock. "But the adjournment is taken because our lease on this hall has expired. Our next meeting will be announced secretly by the heads of the organization."

The pacifists appointed a National Executive Committee as follows: Seymour Stedman, Chicago; J. D. Works, Los Angeles; James H. Maurer, Reading, Penn., member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Professor Scott Nearing, Toledo; Jacob Panken, New York; Morris Hillquit, New York; Professor H. W. L. Dana, Columbia University; A. A. Toohy, Toledo; Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Chicago, National Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party; George Roewen, Boston; Frank Stevens, Arden, Del.; Lella Faye Secor, New York; Rebecca Shelly, New York; Elizabeth Freeman, New York, and Dr. H. W. Waltz, Cleveland.

Later committees were appointed on American Liberties, Economic Conditions, Revolutions, and Peace Terms.

A Committee of Seventeen on Platform was appointed, with Morris Hillquit of New York, Chairman of the National Committee of the Council, at their head. After four hours' deliberation the committee reported a platform of principles which was adopted by the convention by a unanimous vote. The platform called for the progressive disarmament of all nations, repeal of the conscription act by the United States Congress, a concrete statement by the Administration of its war aims, peace without conquest, annexation or indemnities.

Delegates Confer at Hotels.

After the meeting disbanded the delegates went to a downtown hotel, where they maintain headquarters. The manager of the hotel said the leaders asked for a suite in which a meeting could be held, but this was refused. Shortly afterwards, word came to the hotel that the troops had arrived from Springfield and that Federal soldiers had been ordered out in Chicago. The delegates then left the hotel in small parties.

There were conferences of leaders of the conference at their hotel rooms, and it was reported that an attempt would be made to hold a second session of the delegates tomorrow at the West Side Y. M. C. A.

It developed tonight that the meeting for today was planned last night, while publicly it was announced that the conference had broken up and that the delegates would go home as a result of the interference of the Governor.

When the special train bearing the troops arrived at the station nearest the hall where the conference had been held, Adjt. Gen. Dickson was advised by Secret Service men that the meeting was over. General Dickson communicated with Governor Lowden and then went to a hotel.

A fleet of taxicabs, which had awaited to hurry the soldiers to the meeting place, was dismissed and the soldiers stacked arms and took up quarters for the night. The 250 soldiers were met at the station by Sheriff John E. Traeger, with a squad of Deputies. The Sheriff greeted General Dickson and reported that he had been ordered by the Governor to co-operate with troops, and had many special Deputies ready for action.

Mayor Thompson dropped out of sight after authorizing the meeting.

Mayor Widely Criticised.

In the light of what happened today and what may happen in future as the result of the clash in authority between the Governor and the Mayor, there is much speculation as to what will or can be done to suppress Mayor Thompson.

There is talk of impeaching him, but this does not seem feasible under the Illinois law, as he is not a civil officer. The law provides for the impeachment of the Governor or other civil officials, if they neglect or overstep their duties, but makes no provision for removal of a Mayor. The State has no recall, so the only weapon at hand is that of public sentiment, which is extremely strong against Thompson.

The press without exception denounces him bitterly, as do many friends who had stood loyally back of him in the storms of criticism caused previously by his propensity for seizing the wrong horn of the dilemma.

"The Governor is the supreme executive power of the State," said John S. Miller, attorney, today. "The constitution of Illinois is conclusive on that point. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, says Section 6, Article V. of the State Charter, 'who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

"Language could not be plainer. The City Government is simply an agency of the State exercising local authority by grant of the State. If my memory serves, the Supreme Court of the State has decided that the police force of a city are officers of the State. Therefore the police force is subject to the orders of the Governor, who is the supreme executive of the State.

"In case of a conflict between the Mayor of a city and the Governor of the State in which the city is located, orders issued by the Governor to the police force would be supreme. A police officer who would refuse to obey them would, in my opinion, do so at his peril.

"The Governor can exercise his supreme executive power through such legal agency as he may select. I see no reason why the Governor might not, instead of sending troops, order the police force of Chicago to carry out his orders. The police would be bound to obey, no matter what contrary instruction may be issued by the Mayor."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—War Department officials said tonight that Major Gen. Carter, commanding the Central Department, had made no report on the situation at Chicago. All the departmental commanders have full authority to take such steps as may be necessary to meet emergencies arising in their districts.

The pacifist and I. W. W. movements in the Northwest have been watched closely by the Federal Government, and various outcroppings of the propaganda have been viewed by officials here with suspicion. Efforts have been made through Federal agents to get a line on the character and extent of this mov

SOUTHERN TROOPS TRY TO RUSH 165TH

Alabamians, Who Thought It Easy to Pass Guards, Change Their Minds.

RIFLE BUTTS HELP THEM TO

Col. Roosevelt Reviews Irish Regiment After Being Received by Cheers of Visitors and Men.

Sentries of the 165th Regiment on guard at Camp Mills, Mineola, were attacked by members of two companies of the 167th Regiment of Alabama, who had overpowered their own regimental guards and then had tried to "rush" the Irish boys and escape from the military reservation, a few minutes after the mess hour began last evening. All were finally forced back to the Alabama camp, carrying with them sore heads and bruised bodies where rifle butts and military police clubs had landed during the conflict.

Shortly after the arrival of the Southerners at camp several cases of measles developed among the members of two companies, and all have since been under quarantine guards, while the entire regiment is under observation to prevent a spread of the disease. Their camp is about a half mile eastward of that of the 165th. Visitors had just been cleared from camp at 6 o'clock, and the men of the 165th were preparing for mess, when sentries noticed uniformed figures dodging across company streets, while others tried to conceal themselves as they ran under trees or behind bushes. All commands to halt were ignored.

In a moment the sentries were in a hand-to-hand combat with some forty men. None of the guns of the guards was loaded, so reinforcements were called for. When they reached the battleground, where the sentries were struggling with the larger groups of the camp dodgers, a few of the attackers had got clear of the camp limits. They were pursued by members of the military police and some of the reserve guards, a chase that took several of them almost to the village of Mineola before the last of the runaways was captured and returned to the military reservation.

The Alabamians were without weapons, but they fought determinedly with their fists, even after they were largely outnumbered by guard reinforcements. One big, wiery infantryman threw himself on the sentry and bore him to the ground, and then sped away. The sentry, one of Captain McKenna's lightweight boxing pupils, overtook the runner and knocked him down with a jab of his fist behind the ear.

When the rush began, the Alabama infantrymen had scattered over a wide space, and at intervals in the guard lines the sentries and their attackers struggled and fought individually and by twos and threes. Blows were exchanged that started bleeding noses, and then some of the Celtic sentries got their fighting blood up and they began to prod and jab and hit with musket butts, until their opponents ceased their personal attacks. Finally all the runaways were herded into small groups and then merged into larger ones. Finally they were sent back to quarters more rapidly than they left them.

Colonel W. H. Scorey and his staff of the 167th Alabama Regiment sent apologies to Major Lanihan, acting commander of the camp, and to Colonel Charles de L. Hine of the 165th, expressing regret for the disturbances caused by his men. The ringleadres of the trouble went back with the others into the quarantine detention quarters, but when that is lifted they are scheduled for punishment for the infraction of the camp regulations. In mitigation of the attacks by the men, it was said by one of their spokesmen that they had no intention to attack the sentries, and had done so only to get away, because they wanted to join other men on leave and the neighboring towns.

"We haven't seen a thing outside the trains and camp since we came North," said one of the men from Alabama. "And we sure are lonesome for a hike and some sightseeing."

Colonel Roosevelt was the guest of Colonel Hine at Camp Mills yesterday, and the regiment turned out in review in his honor. A sentry, who recognized Mr. Roosevelt before he had reached the camp, startled them nearest to him by shouting: "Corporal of the Guard! Call out the guard, a former President of the United States is coming down the street!" The Colonel made his entry into camp amid a chorus of cheers from thousands of the visitors and all the soldiers in view presented arms. Mr. Roosevelt inspected the tented streets of Companies F and G, and midway in each he paused and repeated these remarks to the soldiers:

"You are a fine-looking body of men. How I envy you! You are all doing an American job, and I hope you will see my boys when you get to France. I am sure you are anxious to go."

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, acting commander of the Twenty-seventh Division and all other New York units of the Federalized National Guard except the 165th, received orders yesterday to be prepared to put his troops on the road for the Spartanburg training camp. They are to begin the move as soon as transportation is ready, and may move on Wednesday if the railways are clear of holiday traffic. The transportation problems are being arranged by Majors Edward Olmsted and J. T. Lowe. It will probably take ten days for all the units to move campward.

At Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks and the Sheepshead Speedway camp the men felt they had only a few more days in which to see relatives and friends, and at all the camps yesterday was generally a farewell day to the troops by visitors and families of the soldiers. Despite the rain a field mass was celebrated at Van Cortlandt Park by the Rev. Thomas McGrath, and 180 soldiers received communion. Many relatives of the up-State members of the Second and Third Infantry Regiments at Pelham Bay Park were among the visitors and farewell family groups. In the afternoon the Ladies' Auxiliary of City Island had the officers and men of the two regiments at a farewell luncheon. In the evening an entertainment and concerts by the bands took place. All regimental bands at both camps have offered their services for the parade of the draft men of the national army tomorrow.

Active work will begin this week to recruit the Seventy-first Infantry, New York Guard, to the minimum strength prescribed by the militia law of the State, which is sixty-five men to each of its twelve companies. To get recruits an electric truck for street meetings will be used. Second Lieutenants Joseph F. Barrell and Eugene A. Orsenigo, who conducted a whirlwind campaign that resulted in recruiting the Seventy-first Infantry, United States National Guard, up to its war strength, have been detailed for another recruiting campaign.

Max Hart, the vaudeville producer, yesterday subscribed $1,800 for the purchase of a truck. While waiting for its arrival the Lieutenants are devoting their time to the theatres and will be at the Brighton Beach Theatre this week. With them will be Bernard Granville, Earl Carroll, and Arthur Fields. The new State Guard that is to replace the Federalized National Guard is to be recruited up to 10,000 men by Oct. 1, and the Seventy-first is anxious to get its complement of men sworn in before that time. The newest company to be filled is Company F, which was organized last week. Tuesday and Friday nights have been set aside to receive recruits at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

A REGENCY IN POLAND.

Germans Substitute Three-Member Board for State Council.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung learns from Warsaw that a Council of Regency has been substituted for the Polish State Council and consists of three members, Prince Rubenirikl, as Chairman, and General Tdementovski and the Bishop of Warsaw.

The new council, the paper says, will take over all Polish affairs.

DRAFT ARMY AWAITS ORDER TO MARCH

Men Who Have No Khaki for Tomorrow's Parade Will Wear Insignia.

LUNCH AND PLAY TO FOLLOW

Members of National Army, It Is Expected, Will Provide City with Thrilling Demonstration.

With the exception of a few details of arrangement which will be completed today, the scene is practically set to make the selective draft parade tomorrow one of the most thrilling demonstrations in the history of New York. Every conscript who has a suit of khaki is expected to wear it. But inasmuch as there will be thousands in the parade in civilian garb, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense last night devised an insignia that every selected man will wear on his left arm. It is a brassard of khaki-colored cloth, bearing in red letters N. A. for national army.

These brassards will be distributed by the Exemption Board officers to drafted and accepted men only on the morning of the parade, as the men line up by districts in the side streets on Fifth Avenue between Eighth and Thirteenth Streets. By wearing this insignia the selected man will be recognized and admitted as a welcome guest to the various receptions and entertainments that will be held in his honor throughout the city.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense expects to make the day a merry one for the selected men and a memorable one for those whom they leave behind. Following the parade, a luncheon will be served to the marchers, for which an ample supply of food and soft drinks has been gathered. In the afternoon those drafted men with the baseball fever will be welcomed free of charge to the game between the Giants and the Braves at the Polo Grounds, with any number of extra trains on the subway and elevated routes supplied by the Interborough for their conveyance.

The draft parades to be held simultaneously in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn are scheduled to start promptly at 9:30 o'clock, rain or shine. Each district has been ordered to mobilize an hour earlier. At that time Captain A. L. Boyce, U. S. N., marshal of the parade, will meet the reserve officers who are to assist him, under the Washington Arch and give them final instructions before they take their commands. The quota of every district will be commanded by a reserve officer.

From present indications the reviewing stand party will include Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Usher, Charles E. Hughes, Major Willard Straight, and Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, representing Governor Whitman; the members of the Board of Estimate, the Aldermen, the State and Federal judiciary, and representatives of American officialdom and foreign Governments who have been especially invited to attend.

With New York's quota complete, Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling took a day off yesterday. It was the first Sunday since the draft got under way that he was not at his office. A secretary and several clerks were there, however, to clear up the odds and ends that still require attention. It was reported yesterday that some local boards might have been meeting in public school buildings until they have to seek other quarters when school opens. In most cases, however, it is expected that the Board of Education will provide a room where such work as remains can be finished.

A number of men reported by local exemption boards through THE TIMES as having failed to appear for physical examination have since offered satisfactory explanations convincing their respective boards that their names should be removed from the list of delinquents. Among them were the following:

BOARD 80.

Rosoni, Henry, 176 W. Houston St.
Averasso, Albert, 135 Sullivan St.

BOARD 105.

Seltzer, Sam, 51 Willett St.
Freedman, Nathan, 28 Delancey St.
Barach, Max, 180 Chrystie St.
Altman, Isaac, 111 Eldridge St.
Stabinowitz, Harry, 107 Forsyth St.
Furburg, Benjamin, 28 Delancey St.

BOARD 174.

Klement, Wm., 118 Burroughs Av., Whitfield.
Giardina, J., 502 E. Jackson Av., Corona.
Dilingan, Charles A., 39 40th St., Corona.
Thea, F. M., Woodside.

BOARD 180.

Gettler, Charles, 2,570 Hughes St., (listed by error of the board.)
Hoechner, William J., 14 Lafayette Av., (listed by error of the board.)

The clerical force of the district board and some of the board members worked yesterday in an effort to dispose of some of the business that had accumulated before the board within the last few days. The board will hold no hearings on exemption claims today.

ERIE TRAIN TEARS INTO STATION WALLS

Crew Loses Control in Jersey City Station and Eight Cars Run Wild.

A train of eight passenger cars got away from the train crew that was handling it in the Erie Railroad yards at Jersey City last night, and, running over a bumper at the end of the track in the passenger station, tore down two wooden fences and burst through the wooden walls of the main waiting room. No one was injured, although fifteen woman and children were sitting on a bench about ten feet from the train as it left the tracks.

An investigation of the cause of the accident was begun by officials before a locomotive backed to the end of the track to pull the runaway train back into the yards. It is believed that the crew of a switching locomotive uncoupled the cars, believing that a brakeman was aboard to stop them when they reached their proper place at the passenger platform.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN WESTERN GERMANY

Swiss Maintain Strict Quarantine on Frontier—Dysentery and Scarlatina Also Prevalent.

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The Swiss sanitary authorities at Basle and all along the German frontier are taking measures to prevent dysentery, typhus, and scarlatina, which prevail in Rhine towns, from entering Switzerland.

All travelers coming from Germany are required to undergo medical examination, and neutrals crossing the frontier into Germany from Switzerland are warned to take precautions. The epidemics are said to be due to insufficient nourishment.

The frontier at Basle is virtually closed. The troops there have been trebled to maintain a strict quarantine.

PERSHING'S MESSAGE DISCUSSED AT CAPITAL

View That Our Troops Will Not Be in Trenches Before 1918 Awaits Official Interpretation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—No authoritative statement could be obtained from the War Department today in regard to the suggestion drawn by some persons in this country from an interview with General Pershing cabled from Paris to The Associated Press, that the United States forces in France would not be on the firing line until next year. Secretary Baker is away, and other high officials of the military establishment could not be located.

In certain high military quarters it has been argued that no American troops should enter the trenches until an army from the United States of sufficient size to make marked headway against the German lines was in France. The contention was that the experience of Great Britain in the war had shown that any comparatively small force would not be able to make itself felt in a way proportionate to the losses it probably would sustain.

The view of these military men was that no American Army should be sent to France until about a million men were armed and equipped. This policy seemed to be dominant when the French war mission arrived in the United States last Spring and represented that the presence of even a relatively small number of American troops on French soil would have a tremendous effect on the spirits of the Allies and would assist in reducing the morale of the German troops. Pershing's force was sent in response to this sentiment, but the military men who had contended that it was poor policy to send any army until a very large force was ready did not abandon their position.

Whether General Pershing was voicing this sentiment of some of his fellow-officers of the United States Army is not known. Nor is it known exactly what was meant by General Pershing seeming to suggest that American troops would not be on the fighting line until the beginning of next year's campaign. Discussion of the military plans of the War Department is discouraged by army officers.

The statement by General Pershing that "everything is going well with us as a nation and as an army," and his addition that "we are making giant strides," conforms to what is known of the activities of the War Department and its various branches in getting ready for big work in France. The view is held in high quarters that when the time comes the Germans are bound to be astonished at the advance made by the United States in the formation of an army, from the standpoint of both personnel and material.

SHIFTED TO PERSHING ARMY

Two Sections of American Field Service Will Be Transferred.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is officially announced that the camion, (or auto truck transport,) section of the American Field Service will be taken over by the American Army and incorporated in the Quartermaster's Department. The ambulance sections of the same service are now being taken over by the American Army Medical Corps.

In the French Army, to which the field service men have been attached, these two sections were under one head, that of the automobile service.

The enlistment of the personnel of the ambulance sections probably will require some time, as they are scattered along the front from the Somme to Alsace. The transport sections are concentrated in a single sector, and the work of medical examination and enlistment can be completed soon. This work will be undertaken by the Quartermaster's Department within a fortnight.

DEATH AND TAXES

In war it is more than ever true that nothing else is certain. All the more urgent to protect yourself by insurance. Begin with our title policy.

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WORKERS' ENVOYS GO TO CONCLAVE

Continued from Page 1.

At cities en route cars bearing delegates will be attached to the train.

The Minneapolis convention originally was planned to give assurance to the peoples of all nations that the laboring men and women of the United States are solidly behind the Government in its prosecution of the war against the German Government, and incidentally to counteract the influence of the peace-at-any-price gathering of the People's Council, which it was planned to hold in Minneapolis at the same time. When the pacifist convention was forbidden in Minnesota the Patriotic Conference Committee requested that Governor Burnquist's decree be revoked, so that it could meet the pacifists, with their claim to represent American labor, face to face. When this request was denied, it was decided to hold the Labor Loyalty convention anyway, because of the constructive program which had been mapped out for a nation-wide campaign to overcome the seditious propaganda of German agents and pro-German sentiment in the ranks of the workers of the nation.

When the "Red, White, and Blue Special" left the Grand Central with the band playing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," special trains from other parts of the country also were on their way to Minneapolis bearing delegates to the conference.

Accompanying the delegation of labor leaders which left New York yesterday were persons formerly closely and prominently identified with the Socialist Party, who had left it because of the anti-American attitude of its leaders. Among these were John Spargo, the writer; Henry L. Slobodin, who is New York State Chairman of the Socialist Party; William English Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, and Lucien Sanial, a veteran of the French Commune, known as the "Nestor of American Socialists." Chester M. Wright, Aaron J. Levy, and William F. Cochran, the wealthy Y. M. C. A. worker of Baltimore, were also in the delegation.

Plans for the Convention.

The convention will open in the Auditorium in Minneapolis on Wednesday. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, will be temporary Chairman, and on the first day speeches will be made by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles Edward Russell, who was a member of the American War Mission to Russia. A permanent organization will be effected on the first day.

Acting as spokesman for the convention, John Spargo in an interview yesterday set forth its aims and objects.

"In the first place," he said, "the Minneapolis meeting will be a manifestation to the working classes of the allied countries, and even of the enemy countries, of the fact that the People's Council does not represent the great mass of the labor unionists and Socialists of America. Too long we have permitted the People's Council and the various groups associated with it to assume to speak in the name of the working people of this country. Our gathering at Minneapolis will dispel any notion which may exist in the enemy countries that the great mass of the working people are hostile to the aims and purposes of the Government of the United States.

"This knowledge will also have a very wholesome effect in Russia. Those who are standing with Kerensky in his valiant struggle against the usual coalition of reactionaries and extremists, like the Leninists, will be strengthened and inspired by the knowledge that the overwhelming mass of our proletariat is ranging solidly on the side of the Government and accept in this crisis the leadership of President Wilson.

"Secondly, the conference is going to provide an opportunity for the formulation of a definite constructive policy looking to the realization of complete political and industrial democracy at home. In our determination to give loyal support to the nation in this great struggle and to leave nothing undone that will contribute to the success of our brave allies we are not going to be misled into acceptance of the false notion that patriotism requires a blanket indorsement of every act committed by the Government, or acquiescence in the attempts of employers to gain advantage of their employes under cover of the patriotic sentiment of the time.

"It is, unfortunately, only too true that in times like the present reactionary forces become more aggressive than usual and the defenses against them are usually weakened. There have already been many invasions of the fundamental constitutional rights of the people. Efforts have been made by many employers to lower the standards of employment, and in general to take advantages of the situation and further exploit the workers.

"At our conference in Minneapolis we shall have an opportunity to make it clear to all men that we are loyal to the great right for democracy in our international relations; we are determined to be equally loyal to the struggle for democracy at home. I do not know what specific measures the conference will advocate, but I have not the slightest doubt that it will unmistakably pledge itself to the maintenance of the democratic rights we already have and to take advantage of whatever opportunities may occur to extend our democracy further.

To Answer People's Council.

"A third result of the conference we may confidently expect to be the furnishing of a complete answer to the numerous claims and criticisms made by the People's Council. We can show the hollowness of the demand that the President of the United States make a definite statement of our war aims and call upon the allied Governments for similar statements. This demand, which has won the assent of a great many very earnest and sincere people who have no desire to be mere obstructionists, is essentially insincere.

"The leaders of the People's Council know perfectly well that the aims of the United States have again and again been clearly and emphatically stated in the plain language of the common people rather than in the involved and subtle terms of diplomacy. What President Wilson has done for this country, Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour have done for England, Premier Ribot and M. Viviani have done for France, and Kerensky and Tereschenko have done for Russia.

"We can throw the searchlight upon the attitude of the People's Council upon the question of war indemnities, for example, beginning with a demand for no indemnities, which the most prominent leaders of the People's Council definitely declared meant that Germany should not be called upon to make reparation for Belgium or Serbia. We find the demand varied to read that there must be no 'punitive indemnities,' and when we search for the meaning of this revised statement, we find that there has been no change in the attitude of the leaders of the People's Council. In other words, they still mask under that apparently sound democratic phrase their opposition to making any demand upon Germany that is consistent with fundamental morality.

"Now, according to an apparently authentic announcement of the league's present purpose, the demand is to be revised so as to read 'reparation by all belligerents for damages inflicted by them.' Like so many other productions of the People's Council, this has a very plausible sound, and undoubtedly wins the ready assent of a great many excellent people, whose lives are regulated by their feelings and emotions rather than by careful and critical thinking.

"This formulation means, if we are to give words their legitimate meaning, that while Germany must be called upon to make reparation to Belgium for the material damages she inflicted upon that unhappy country, Belgium, in turn, is to make 'reparation' to Germany for any damages inflicted by her upon her assailant in the course of her self-defense. France, suffering from the illegal and barbarous conduct of Germany, may expect reparation for the wrongs unlawfully inflicted upon her, but must compensate Germany. England must make reparation to Germany, forsooth, notwithstanding the fact that England made every effort to maintain peace, and that Germany and Austria insisted upon making war.

"In a word, I think we can very clearly show that at every step of its career thus far the People's Council, together with its allied organizations, has taken precisely the stand best fitted to serve the interests of the Central Empires."

GOMPERS'S WORD TO LABOR.

Calls on American Wage-Earners to Back Our Fighting Men.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 2.—"Maintain a clear vision, stand true and loyal, that before another Labor Day shall come, a desirable, a permanent peace shall have been established, founded upon the highest concepts, justice, freedom, and humanity," was the message of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to American labor tonight, on the eve of labor's national holiday.

Mr. Gompers arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight, to keep an engagement to deliver a Labor Day address tomorrow. After speaking he will start for Minneapolis, where he will attend the convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

"Never in the history of the world," he said, "was it so essential that the peoples of all countries imbued with the spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy stand firmly united until these principles are established among all peoples of all countries. And of those, not one is placed in a position of greater responsibility to do service for the triumph of these principles than are we of the United States. The wage-earners, the working people, are in a particular and peculiar sense responsible, for upon them depend the supplies of the men in the trenches and on our ships, enabling them to fight for victory and achieve it, and also the needs of our own people at home."

GERMAN ALLIANCE SPLIT ON THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

dividual interests. He said that the up-State branches resented this.

There was a report current yesterday that instead of seceding the up-State branches might fight for the ousting of Mr. Weismann as President at once.

The attitude of some of the officers of the German-American Alliance since this country entered the war has been a matter of much comment. Only a few weeks ago another German-American organization was formed in this city which, it was stated, had for its object the association of persons of German birth in an organization without prejudice.

Several weeks ago the National Security League sent to the New York State German-American Alliance a letter requesting it to hold meetings for the adoption of resolutions condemning the German Government and declaring to the people of Germany that the war could end but one way. In reply Mr. Weismann wrote to S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, that his organization would take no such action and that he regarded the request to do so as tending to accentuate a division in the ranks of the American population.

In connection with the matter of teaching German in the schools, it was shown two weeks ago that Gerog Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's Weekly, formerly The Fatherland, had written to a large number of schools advising them not to drop German and offering to try to get them pupils if they did not.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE at 46TH ST NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Announces New Importations of Paris Fashions

Received via SS Chicago and Rochambeau

Introducing the new Torpedo Muff and Hat from Lanvin—Chrysanthemum Feather Effects by Lucie Hamar—and the Fur-crowned "Sammy Hat" by Leontine, together with other equally attractive and individual designs.

ATTENTION ALSO BEING DIRECTED TO

Suits in Tailored and Dressy Effects,
Frock Suits—(consisting of dress with coat)
Informal Hostess Gowns
Theatre & Dinner Gowns
Street Coats for Town wear
Limousine and Motor Coats
Exquisite Wraps

Importations received by Earlier Steamers are now shown, together with our own Reproductions and Adaptations ready for immediate selection.

ESTABLISHMENT CLOSED TO-DAY

Closed All Day Today—Labor Day
Store Hours Beginning Tomorrow:
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

An Invitation

to New York and Suburban Housewives to Visit This New Kind of a House Furnishing Store.

This House Furnishing Store,—under a new leadership,—has been completely re-organized,—reconstructed. The new Chief has fairly outdone himself in the values assembled for this,—our greatest September Sale. A Lesson in household efficiency. See for yourself,—it's worth a journey. Doubly so,—with the

Two Great September Sales of China and House Furnishings at Their Height!

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

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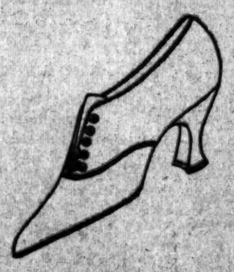

The New Oxford

A handmade Oxford tie in patent leather, gun-metal calfskin, also brown or white kidskin; turned soles, Louis XV. heels. Its trim, distinctive lines are characteristic of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

Special 8.00

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Will Place on Sale Tuesday Only

Women's New Fall Boots

This unusual offering is made to acquaint you with our stunning new Fall models, which are *so moderately priced.*

Tan Calfskin Boot (as illustrated), 8 inches high, new military heel, perforated tip and welt sole. Also another model of black glace kidskin, cut 8½ inches high, welt sole and Louis XV. heel. Special Tuesday 5.50

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Girls' Autumn Dresses

Serge Frock 15.00

Our *Initial Display* of Early Fall Models for "*My Little Lady*" demands recognition. Our *foremost designers* have lent themselves to the expression of *her every whim*, and the result is a bevy of charming creations which are *really unique.*

A charming little Frock of Navy Serge, with hand embroidered belt and white pique guimpe. Box pleated at sides and completed with an Oriental tassel. 8.90

Navy Serge Dresses, in pleated models or suspender effects, with white guimpes; trimmed with contrasting colored embroidery and black satin ties. 10.75

Ideal Dresses for school or street wear, in new maritime effects, fashioned of navy serge with naval insignias embroidered in colors on sleeves. 12.75

Girls' New Wash Dresses

A most delightful and comprehensive assortment of pretty frocks in practical models for romping or school wear, in striped, checked or solid colored chambrays and ginghams. Also all white embroidered pique dresses with colored velvet or ribbon sashes and many novelty pocket effects.

2.00 3.95 6.50 and up

Will Present on Tuesday

New Autumn Fashions

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Models

In Women's and Misses' Apparel

Portraying the Fashion Trend for the coming season in strictly tailored or richly fur-trimmed suits, luxurious gowns or simple walking frocks. Coats of exquisite fabrics, in new silhouettes. Also most pleasing new models in blouses and skirts, and refreshing new styles in early Fall millinery.

At Our Usual Moderate Prices

WAR FAILS TO CHECK SOCIAL UPLIFT LAWS

State Legislatures Generally Have Strengthened Labor Acts at Recent Sessions.

WOMEN MAKE LARGE GAINS

Hours of Work Shortened in Many Occupations—More Workmen's Compensation Statutes.

With few exceptions State Legislatures have maintained or strengthened labor laws since this country's entrance into the war, on the theory that higher standards meant productive efficiency in the long run and that the relaxing of labor laws under the plea of war necessity might be unsound economics, according to a summary of the labor laws enacted so far this year in forty-four States, prepared by the American Association for Labor Legislation. Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the association, said in a statement yesterday:

"Upon the entrance of the United States into the great world war, legal protections for workers were threatened by an ill-advised rush for results. But the nation-wide campaign, in which leading civic and labor organizations joined forces, to maintain existing standards in the interest both of maximum production and of human conservation, resulted in notable success. Efforts to set aside labor's hard-won standards on the mistaken plea of war necessity have been almost completely checked."

Hours of labor for women, the report shows, have been reduced in many States. Nevada and Montana established the eight-hour day for women in many occupations. Ohio reduced their maximum daily hours from ten to nine. Connecticut set a maximum of forty-eight hours a week in many employments. Delaware and Ohio restricted employment of women to six days in seven. New York extended the six-day week to women employed in restaurants. The only example to the contrary was Wyoming, which extended the maximum hours of work for women from forty-six to sixty hours a week. New Hampshire, however, excepted women engaged in munitions work for the Government from the application of the maximum hour law, and Oregon and California excluded from the classes of women under the eight-hour law those engaged in the preparation of fruit, vegetables, and fish.

Arizona established a minimum wage of $10 a week for women employed in stores and factories. Illinois and North Dakota established commissions to investigate wages and working conditions of women in industry. Wyoming, for the first time, established a commissioner to enforce labor laws. Utah and Pennsylvania gave their Industrial Commissions the power to make regulations having the force of law. Better factory inspection laws were established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Public employment bureaus were authorized in South Dakota and New Hampshire, while Oregon established a commission to see that work and fair wages should be found for all workers. On the other side Dr. Andrews said:

"Mistaken zeal at the entrance of the United States into the war led to the introduction of bills in some Legislatures designed to break down labor standards. In addition to laws of this type, Connecticut and New Hampshire gave their Governors power to suspend labor regulations on request of the Council of National Defense. Vermont also authorized similar action by the Commissioner of Industries, with the consent of the Governor, and Massachusetts established a board of five members to grant suspensions in individual cases, after hearings.

"Eleven States strengthened their child labor laws, mainly by raising age limits, extending existing restrictions to new employments, or shortening hours. Texas passed a new general statute setting a fifteen-year minimum age for factories and Vermont provided for regulations in conformity with those of the Federal Child Labor act, which went into effect Sept. 1 with an appropriation of $150,000 for its enforcement. Kansas and New Hampshire legislated on factory safeguards, Texas on fire escapes, New Jersey on scaffolds, Montana on electrical apparatus, Delaware on sanitary equipment, and West Virginia on mines, all following the modern tendency to lay down in the law merely general requirements, leaving to the Labor Commissioner, Fire Marshal, Board of Health, or other administrative official the duty of issuing specific regulations.

"New Jersey forbade the manufacture of articles of food or children's wear in tenements. Workmen's compensation laws were enacted in Delaware, Idaho, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah, making forty States and Territories which now have such laws, in addition to the Federal Government's compensation law, for its own half-million civilian employes. Compensation in the new acts is 50 or 55 per cent. of wages, but is increased by half in New Mexico if the injury resulted from the employer's failure to provide safety devices required by law. In more than twenty additional States existing acts were amended, the changes being marked by a tendency to extend the scope, shorten the waiting period, and increase provision for medical care. Insurance for seamen in American vessels was authorized under the Federal Bureau of War Risk."

DRAFTED MEN HEAR EULOGY BY WHITMAN

He Tells Syracuse Throng the New Army Will Comprise the Flower of the Nation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—"It is an honor under the selective draft law to have been proved mentally, morally, and physically worthy to wear the uniform, to carry the rifle and to represent before the nations of the world the American idea and American ideals," said Governor Whitman, speaking today before an assemblage of 20,000 persons gathered to say farewell to the members of the national army from Syracuse and Onondaga County.

"There is nothing under the present system that in any way reflects upon the courage, the character or the patriotism of those whom the Government calls into its service," the Governor said. "With great care, with the endeavor to adopt every wise precaution, determined only that the armies that we send forth shall be composed of those best able to perform great and important duties, governmental machinery has been devised and placed in operation for the purpose of selecting the worthiest and the best. And so, members of the new army, with all my heart I congratulate you on having been found to be fit defenders of our faith.

"You are picked men—chosen for your worth—the flower of our State and of our nation. You stand for your country. You stand for liberty, and freedom, and progress, just as surely as Alexander stood for Greece, Caesar for Rome or Napoleon for France. You are going forth to fight against an idea that is wrong, a system that is wrong, a dynasty that is wrong, a country that, blindly following a despotism gone mad, has committed itself to the wrong.

"The most reactionary nation of our globe, the most autocratic, the one that has arrogantly defied political progress, has challenged the world as to who shall be master. As nation after nation joins in the answer, Germany insanely protests this to be further evidence that she is waging a defensive war.

"History knows two Germanies. There is a Germany which is very dear to the descendants of the sons of the fatherland, and they may be found in every country on earth—hosts of them in our own. It is a Germany that in the past has appealed to the affection and the admiration of peoples of other tongues and other lands. It is a Germany of love and romance, of poetry and song, of music, of art and of literature, the Germany of folk love, folk lore and folk life. It is a Germany that exists today only in the hearts of those who love what it has been. It is a Germany that has been transformed by a despotism that has filled the world with terror—a Germany of the clanking sabre and the iron heel; a Germany that defends the sinking of the Lusitania and the horrible atrocities in Belgium—a Germany of cruelty, brutality, barbarity; a Germany committed to the proposition that might alone makes right; a Germany that must go down if peace and righteousness are again to prevail on earth."

HANS ROSE STILL ACTIVE.

Ex-Commander of the U-53 Continues to Sink Merchantmen.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—Lieut. Capt. Hans Rose, the submarine commander, who, after a seventeen-day voyage, appeared in German submarine U-53 at Newport in October, 1916, subsequently returning across the Atlantic, is at present busy sinking merchantmen, according to advices from Berlin. The German semi-official news agency appends to this announcement a note saying that the United States naval authorities considered the U-53's double trip so improbable that the experts declared in Congress in February, 1917, that the submarine was unmistakably accompanied by a provisioning ship, which had remained undiscovered.

"This incredulity of the Americans," adds the agency, "is the more comprehensible, seeing that it had to be admitted by the American naval authorities on the same occasion that the best performance of an American submarine at that time covered only ten days."

MARCONI TELLS NEED FOR WAR WIRELESS

American Army's Deficiency in Signaling a Weakness That Must Be Overcome.

GREAT PROGRESS IN EUROPE

Inventor Describes Work of Operators on Airplanes and in First Line Trenches.

William Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph, who was recently in this country as a member of the Italian Commission, said just before he sailed for Italy that "the most striking feature of my observations since I have been on this official visit to the United States is the surprising ignorance of your wireless men concerning the conditions in the fighting zone abroad." Mr. Marconi repeats that statement in a signed article which will appear in the September issue of the Wireless Age, the monthly publication of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

"It has required," says Mr. Marconi, "a readjustment of viewpoint for me to appreciate the fact that so much of the scientific development of the wireless art has been kept secret for military reasons; naturally the United States cannot know of things which to us have seemingly become elementary.

"No longer are wire telephones and telegraphs used in the trenches bordering 'no man's land.' We found it impossible to maintain these lines with the constant shelling with high explosives. When you go into a first-line trench today you will find few but wireless men. Unless an engagement is in progress, there will be only a handful of fighting men with machine guns distributed in small detachments about every 400 yards and supported by the ever-present wireless man with his portable set. With the first observation of an infantry attack, the wireless man gets into action and sends back his call for troops from the supporting trenches. They pour into them through a transverse trench and the hand-to-hand engagement begins."

Mr. Marconi points out that at the start of the war the Allies faced a serious problem finding wireless men fitted for trench service. To get these men soldiers were selected and trained as wireless operators.

"It appears to me," Mr. Marconi adds, "the most logical and the only practical thing to do here in America, since you have no great standing army, is to train your wireless operators as soldiers, which is a relatively short process compared with training soldiers to be operators. I do not know but that you are better off than we were, for this reason. It is certain, anyhow, that the United States can be a material factor in the war by sending to us at the earliest possible date all the available wireless men. There is a constant need for signalmen, and the American development of amateur experimenting having been so extensive, I look to the wireless men to make a great record in this war. The trained signalmen of the United States Army are a fine, efficient lot, and they will do very effective service for us in France, but they are so few that they will have to be considerably augmented to occupy the space we provide in our tactical organizations.

"The general supposition seems to have been that spotting of artillery fire has been accomplished through the use of various forms of visual signaling, such as flags and smoke bombs dropped from a plane. The truth is that our entire heavy artillery fire control is conducted by wireless from aircraft. At the very outset of the war we had neither equipment, experience, or personnel to accomplish this, so it was our custom to send up an observer with the airplane pilot who carefully drew a picture of the enemy battery emplacements, flew back to his own lines, and dropped these drawings. This is no longer done. The observer now notes the results of his artillery fire and sends back by wireless such messages as 'Too short,' 'Three to right,' 'Two to left,' and so on. Many of the airplanes now in use carry as many as six or eight men, armed with machine guns.

"The wireless operator who makes the observations for fire control is provided with a map of the terrain, blocked off into small squares. As he spots the fall of the shells he sends back by wireless the number of the square and records a hit or gives directions for greater accuracy. While he is spotting he is continually subjected to tremendous shelling. While puffs of smoke break around the reconnoissance planes all day long, it is surprisingly seldom that they are hit."

Mr. Marconi concludes his article with a tribute to the wireless amateurs of the United States, and his advice to these thousands of young men is to "begin at once some form of military training."

PLANS FOR 'WAKE-UP WEEK'

B. E. Tousley Returns From Tour of Preparation in State.

Bennett E. Tousley of 8,615 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, returned to New York last night after a tour of the State in behalf of the State Council of Defense to arrange for another "Wake up, America Week," starting Sept. 17.

Mr. Tousley said he traveled in a motor car and covered two counties a day, conferring with members of all the county Home Defense Committees appointed by Governor Whitman.

The purpose of the week of mass meetings is to thoroughly educate the public on the reasons the United States is in the war and the need for military and economic preparedness. The plan is to send out ten teams of four speakers each. The best available speakers will be chosen from among lawyers, bankers, business and other representative men of the State.

TWO SWEPT TO DEATH FROM FISHING BOAT

Seven Men Washed Overboard in Jones Inlet, But Five are Rescued in Small Boats.

Two unidentified men were drowned in Jones Inlet, near Long Beach, yesterday when heavy waves swept over a fifty-foot power boat that was trying to run through the heavy seas in the narrow inlet so that it could beat the tide into Hempstead Bay. Seven men were washed overboard by the seas, but rowboats put out from the power boat and five of the men were brought back aboard. The other two had disappeared, and an hour later their bodies were washed up at Point Lookout, about a mile further in.

About twenty fishermen had gone out on the power boat Athlete, owned by Captain Frank White of Wreck Lead, near Long Beach, and had been cruising about all day. When the Captain decided to come in he found that the tide had chopped up the water in the inlet so that an attempt to run through might have caused the swamping of the boat. He cruised around, and when he thought there was no more danger he tried to run through. The boat struck a bar, and then the heavy seas swept over it, washing away all the men who could not hold to fixtures on the deck.

After searching for an hour for the bodies of the men Captain White went to the life saving station, found the bodies, and took them to the Lynbrook Morgue. One man was about 25 years old and the other about 50. Both wore fishermen's clothes and weighed about 160 pounds.

The police reported last night that the two deaths from drowning were the only fatalities at pleasure resorts yesterday and only about eight persons were injured in automobile accidents. C. Hetzstein of 261 Milford Road, New Brighton, S. I., ran into a truck on Willow Brook Road, Staten Island. Five members of his party were taken to the Staten Island Hospital. Carter Lubson of 442 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Annie Carlson of 617 Warren Street, Brooklyn, sustained fractures of the legs, but the others received only minor injuries. Several of the persons in the picnic party in the truck were bruised and cut. Three persons were also slightly injured near New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday when an automobile driven by H. Courtney Brown of Lanesburg, N. J., turned over in rounding a corner.

SLIGHT CECIL'S INTERVIEW.

Only One of the London Papers Features His Economic War Views.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—Lord Robert Cecil's interview on "Economics as a War Weapon" was distributed to the English press through Reuter's Agency. If one may judge from the space accorded it, it has not made a hit. The only paper which displays it prominently is The Morning Post. Editorial comment is conspicuously absent.

O'RYAN'S TROOPS WILL SAIL SOON

Continued from Page 1.

will be traveled every day by hundreds of vehicles bearing soldiers, munitions, and supplies, and under their present construction bad accidents are inevitable. They are full of the worst turns I ever saw, and this morning no less than twelve accidents, fortunately all minor, happened. Of course, such a road will cost money, but I think that the building of such a road would be an economy, for a single clash between our big motor transports would easily result in $2,000 damage, not to mention possible losses of life, and such a road would not cost more than $8,000."

This and a number of other improvements will be suggested by General O'Ryan, and it is understood that alterations will be made in the layout of the camp buildings after a more complete inspection has been made. Asked to speak on what would be chiefly sought at the camp, General O'Ryan continued:

"The Mexican border mobilization of last Summer increased the morale and efficiency of the New York troops fully 50 per cent. We shall try to increase our fighting worth by another 50 per cent. while we are here. To do this it is necessary to get and keep iron-bound, unrelenting discipline. We intend to get it, for it is the foundation, the essential, of any army. The men are here for business—grim, serious, determined business—and we are going to impress them with that fact. Whatever they were before they enlisted in this division, they are now, and will remain until the end of the war, soldiers—and soldiers obey and fight.

"The little infractions will be taken care of, and failure to respond at once to an order will bring quick and effective correction. For example, if any order is given for every man in the division to stand out of his tent at 10 o'clock in the morning and tuck the end of his black tie into the bosom of his blouse, I shall expect that it will be done on the dot, properly and without any one taking it upon himself to ask an officer why the tie order was issued.

O'Ryan Wants Discipline.

"We will not have any unsoldierly speculation about orders; merely for illustration, the first offense will bring a penalty of ten days' loss of pay, and the second offense will mean ten days in the guard house, loss of all privileges, and sentence to the most unpleasant tasks of the camp.

"We intend to remold the character of every soldier if necessary to attain our ends. I have no doubt that loud wails will go up from some of the men who will regard all officers as tyrants, and me as a fiend or something equally pleasant. But if we are to be of any use, if we are to fight a winning battle, we must have a new kind of discipline—and the wails of the few will be disregarded in the interest of the many. The men of this division are, I think, more intelligent than any similar body in the world. For that reason, and because of their full and great patriotism, I know they will understand and will face the task with a salute and a 'yes, sir.'"

The General said that he had not received any orders regarding the contemplated reorganization of the division on the European table. It is planned to increase the strength of each infantry regiment from 2,002 to 3,167 and to cut the brigade stretch from three regiments to two, with a like reduction in the number of brigades to a division. It was not known whether the new regimental strength would be attained through inter-regiment transfer or by the enlisting of recruits, the latter increasing the task of training.

Completely transferred into camp, the Twenty-second Engineers spent the day unloading equipment and getting comfortable. By noon the regiment had pitched all its tents, and, with the arrival of rations, the cooks prepared the first hot meal. The chief item was corned beef hash; the never-failing bean was there; fresh vegetables made their appearance; there was Southern watermelon, and the whole meal was seasoned with the appetite that hours of work in the country air brought.

While the men were lined in conicals back of each company mess hall, the officers' tents were put up in a line facing the regiment camp. Off to one side the headquarters of Colonel Vanderbilt were pitched in a rough bit of ground with cotton bushes growing all around it. The Colonel said that the trip down had been without incident and that the camp appeared to be well suited for training purposes. After putting in practically the whole day blasting away the stumps that dotted their camp site, the headquarters troop finally got their home in fine order, by nightfall. Pitched in a deep grove of pines, the camp is in the most desirable location here.

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A Psychological Play of Mystery.
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MARY'S ANKLE up 45th St. to the BIJOU THEATRE MAT. TODAY

48th ST. Evs. at 8.30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Bryant—178.
Extra Mat. Today at 2:30.
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LEAVE IT TO JANE
Prettiest Chorus in New York.

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HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1917.

THE TAMMANY ANNEXATIONS.

Judge HYLAN's indorser knows no man "more fitted to lead in the battle for the public welfare." The restoration of Tammany government for politics and the pocketbook only, the undoing of the reforms and improvements, the efficiencies, the expert administration, and the public spirit introduced into every department of the city government, the return of laziness, incompetency, corruption: that is the public welfare. The defeat of Mayor MITCHEL is "essential to the "safeguarding of Democratic princi-"ples and the restoration of the rights "of the citizens in their own govern-"ment." The inheritors of the noble tradition of pantataism are the conservators of Democratic principles, and citizens are to get their rights in their own government by voting for the misgovernment which is Tammany.

But Tammany is not only the old Tammany. Tammany is ready for the latest conveniences in political theory. Judge HYLAN's indorser modestly hopes that "the platform will include not "only an unqualified declaration in "favor of public ownership of public "utilities, but an equally positive dec-"laration in favor of the right of the "public to control the disposition of "their public properties by a referen-"dum vote, and to control the acts "and the loyal service of their public "officials by the recall." What does Mr. MURPHY care what impossibilities, what whimsies, what nostrums of radicalism fill the platform, provided he can get a majority of the Board of Estimate? What is "a little thing like the Constitution," and debt limit, when you are looking for votes? Tammany's interest in city finance and city government is personal and practical. A platform is easily "recalled" after election.

The appeal to doctrinaires and votaries of "direct government" in the referendum and recall, the appeal to ignorance as well as to the love of novelty, is obvious, but the sober sense of the community may be trusted to reject schemes that are contrary to representative government, that serve, when they are put into practice, to confuse the electorate, that give interested minorities a golden opportunity. The city now has an admirable government. We are asked to substitute for it Tammany, to be assisted back into power by a medley of radicals, by false promises incapable of fulfillment, by a Falstaff's regiment of innovations that would touch the form but not the substance of the city government. That would be government of, for, and by Tammany Hall. What that is the city knows.

The coterie that rules Tammany and would divide the spoils, if it could bamboozle voters enough, must be tickled with the idea of a Tammany that cares a rap about "the rule of the people." Tammany exists to rule the people, at their great expense, for the benefit of the faithful.

In one respect the candidate of Tammany-Socialism-Populism, however "courageous," must have his tremors. There is one anti-war Socialist candidate for Mayor in the field already. As a substitute and indorsed candidate, will Judge HYLAN separate himself, in one most important regard, from his indorser?

Inevitably Judge HYLAN stands for the overthrow of trained, capable, and civilized municipal government in this city. Is he, by natural and necessary implication, also an anti-national, anti-patriotic, anti-American candidate?

FOR OUR ARMY ABROAD.

Cable dispatches about the progress of our army's supply system in France are contradictory. One day we are told, apparently with the acquiescence of the American field censorship, that efficiency is lacking in delivery of food, structural materials, and laborers essential to the completion of bases, communications, and camps. The next day's dispatches omit all criticism and gloss over the defects, giving definite information only as to phases of war activity notable for their success, like the work of the Medical Corps. Whatever the truth, there is no subject of graver import to the nation. The business of maintaining our troops must keep pace with the business of training those troops. Any faults in the supply system must be corrected at all cost. We are sure that they will be—immediately—as the defects discovered in some of the ammunition supplies have been.

Naturally, there have been delays, mistakes, slow adjustments of a peaceful people to the exigencies of war. The complex organization which buys, carries, and delivers supplies to the army in France is practically a new machine. Its cogs are rough, its wheels not yet well oiled. General PERSHING counsels patience and determination. Perfection in the movement of the new military machine is evolving surely, just as the men whom it serves are steadily advancing from the inefficiency of a peace force to the thoroughness of a modern fighting army. Wherever the faults lie, they will be cured. The hurry of getting under way our war arrangements is past. The country and the Administration have settled down to their new tasks confidently, with results recognized even by those who last year were most bitterly critical of our slowness in preparation.

The lines behind the lines must be and will be held to the rigid standards of efficiency set for our fighting men in the front trenches.

BULLETS FROM THE REAR.

Free speech is being interpreted to mean that an unoffending city like Minneapolis, or Hudson, Wis., or Fargo, N. D., must submit at any time to having a horde of strangers whom it regards as a public nuisance and danger come in on trains from the ends of the earth and make that particular spot of the earth a scene of disturbance. It is not being so interpreted by most Americans, but it is being so interpreted by those Americans who hold that the indefeasible right to be a nuisance and a danger in any city they may pick out from the railroad map is greater than the indefeasible right to order and self-protection. The former indefeasible right is the one they mean when they talk of the right of free speech.

Without discussing this question, and even granting all that may be said in favor of the right to carry free speech to the point of nuisance and to towns that do not solicit it, we wish to say something in explanation of those Western citizens who did not grant any such thing. We refer to those in Minneapolis, Hudson, Fargo, and whatever other towns have by this time risen in revolt against the proposed infliction of the "Peace Council." Their consternation when the infliction was proposed to be visited upon them, and the vigorous methods they took to avert it, seem to need explanation to the minds of those who regard them as having desecrated the ark of the covenant. The prompt action of the Governor of Illinois yesterday to prevent a disturbing and disloyal meeting in Chicago will have the approval of the whole country.

Free speech in time of war has this difference from free speech in time of peace, that certain kinds of speech in time of war carry death with them. They cease to be words, and become bullets. Attacks on the Government and on the people that are carrying on the war serve to thwart the aim of the war, which is to defeat the enemy and to avoid defeat for ourselves. If they were successful, they would cost the lives of thousands of American soldiers who would otherwise come home safe and sound. If they are partly successful, they will cost the lives of fewer soldiers than if they were completely successful, but they will still sacrifice many unnecessarily. To be concrete, if these attacks accomplish their purpose of convincing Russia that we are not united, and hence of withdrawing her from the war, they will destroy the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans by prolonging the war. If they are only partly successful, and merely serve to confirm and prolong Russia's irresolution without actually detaching her from our side, they will destroy the lives of a less number, but still of a great many, who would otherwise come home to their families. Every speech by a pacifist or a "Friend of Irish Freedom" counts a little in that result.

Therefore, when such a speaker makes such an attack, it does not affect the minds of Americans in his vicinity in just the same way it would if he were discussing Prohibition, or woman suffrage, or birth control. The man whose son has gone to the war, and who wants him to come back and not lie dead in some trench in France, does not regard the speech as a speech. He regards it as a bullet aimed at the back of that son of his. It is difficult for him to be calm. He is anxious, and it does not dissipate his anxiety when some one tells him to remember that free speech is a sacred right and must not be interfered with, whatever may be the consequences to his son. He perversely regards his son as of more value than free speech, which is egotistical and individualistic, but inevitable as long as human nature remains imperfect. If he actually saw a German soldier aiming a rifle at his son, and could snatch the German's arm, he would not be patient with any one who should interrupt him with an exhortation. Well, when he hears a pacifist or an "Irish Freedom" speech he does see a rifle aimed at his son. Every pacifist speech is a German bullet, every one does its bit to prolong the war and thwart the work of the American soldiers in France. He knows it; and when he sees a band of these men descending on his town to fire these bullets, knowing well that exaggerated reports of the meeting they are going to hold will be sent over to Russia and to Germany and transformed into German shot and shell, he and other fathers and brothers of Hudson, or Minneapolis, or Fargo, act on a primitive impulse. They tell these servants of the German cause that they shall not fire those bullets in Hudson. Afterward they feel proud of themselves that they showed such self-restraint, and are much amazed to find themselves the text of homilies about the wickedness of denying free speech.

In an ideal state of human nature men will be so transmogrified that they will see everything from a lofty plane on which the ego never enters. But as long as men are human they will continue to take the same view of these matters as was taken at Hudson, at Fargo, and at Minneapolis. Free speech more valuable than life? Yes, answers fallible man indifferently. More valuable than the life of your son? Ah, that is a different thing; and as the war goes on and that question becomes more pressing and personal, these men who play with gunpowder and dynamite in the name of free speech will find that the name they conjure with must not be pushed too far.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

About the Dominion Military Service bill, which became a law last week, the apparent tempest that has raged seems to be chiefly political. In Quebec the opposition to the Government rests on older causes or want of cause. Quebec nationalism, varying in its degrees of obstreperousness, is always with the Canadians. Conscription, in contemplation, is nothing new in Canada. The Militia act of 1906 authorized the Government to call out all male Canadians between 18 and 60 for active service at home or overseas, in the defense of Canada, the quota to be had by ballot. The Militia act is a conscription act. The Government could have availed itself of that act, but it wanted a selective instead of a general draft. The preamble to the Military Service act recites, and sufficiently justifies, it. Because so many men have left the farms and factories as volunteers, and because "the productivity of the Dominion" must be maintained, "it is expedient to secure the "men still required, not by ballot, but "by selective draft."

Most Americans will not question the superiority of the new form of conscription. But Parliament holds on by renewals. The Liberal politicians have been in the cold for six years. Sir ROBERT BORDEN has made all sorts of offers to bring about a coalition, a union Government. He has even offered to resign. Some thoughtful Liberal statesmen were so patriotic as to consent to a union Government on that condition, and named his successor. Sir WILFRID LAURIER and the canny Liberal politicians in general hold off. So intensely political are they that it almost seems as if the winning of the war were a trifle in their eyes compared with winning an election and the spoils.

Many of the Conservatives are as stiff for their party. The Minister of Public Works resigned because he was weary of Sir ROBERT's negotiations with the Liberals. In short, there must be a general election. There is rather more politics to the square inch in Canada than in the United States. Let us hope that "Win-the-War" will be the ruling issue. There are various other issues that may have their effect, especially in the western provinces. Possibly, if it were his war, if he were in charge of it in Canada, Sir WILFRID LAURIER would be a little less of a Quebecer and a Liberal politician, accomplished and astute, but often highly ambiguous. Since the Military Service bill has become law, however, he has told the House that "it be-"hooves all good subjects to see that it "is carried out," and he has accepted the Premier's invitation to name half the members of the Board of Selection.

THE ENEMY'S COAL SUPPLY.

Shortage of coal in Germany and Austria may hasten their defeat and the coming of peace. Ample supplies of this fuel are indispensable in war, as everybody knows, for the treatment of metals and the manufacture of arms and munitions. Germany has used coal for the purchase of food from neutrals, whose Governments defend their increased exports of food by asserting that they must have the fuel. Switzerland is permitted to buy 200,000 tons a month on account of the loan of $112,000,000 which was virtually exacted from her. It was a "great sacrifice" for Germany to part with this coal, the Swiss President said, as every ton exported "intensified her needs."

That there is a shortage is proved by recent events and official utterances. A few days ago Germany imposed an export tax of nearly $7 a ton on coal shipped to Sweden, thus exciting complaint in that country, from which she has obtained millions of tons of high-grade iron ore and iron, to be used in munition factories. And Sweden was asked to send workmen to the German mines. They must bring food and other supplies, it was added, and other Swedes were required to load the coal on ships at Hamburg. Monthly exports to Holland, partly in exchange for food, were reduced by 100,000 tons, or about one-third, in August, and notice was given of a larger reduction in the present month. The lighting of streets in German cities has been cut down to one-third of the normal illumination. When it was proposed recently that the use of heated water for bathing in private houses should be forbidden, the Berlin newspapers protested, saying that for want of coal many public baths were closed and that there was a notable increase of ailments due to enforced uncleanliness. During a debate in the Reichstag last week, members said that strikes at the mines in Silesia, caused by lack of food, had reduced the July output by 1,000,000 tons. Undernourished men, they continued, could not work effectively, and competent miners could not be spared from the army. Two days later the Austrian Minister of Public Works told the Chamber of Deputies that the "coal crisis" was one of vital importance. Although the Government had brought back 12,000 miners from the front, this had not prevented a large reduction of the quantity produced, because "undernourishment of the men" made them unable to do a fair day's work. To cut down consumption, a bill was introduced authorizing the Government to forbid the heating of nearly all places of amusement and to close "luxurious hotels."

There is coal enough in the mines, but men to take it out are lacking. Competent miners have been drawn into the army. Laborers who try to do the work are incompetent and poorly fed. They must suffice. Speakers in the Reichstag have recently criticised the Government for recalling to active service soldiers pensioned for disability, and even forcing cripples to enter the ranks. The condition of the coal industry points to approaching exhaustion of manpower at the battle fronts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Decision Adverse to Reform.

In all of the States that have shown themselves sufficiently enlightened and sufficiently conscientious to forego the profits to be derived from child labor there will be, of course, deep and easily comprehensible regret that Federal Judge BOYD of the Second North Carolina District has found himself obliged to declare unconstitutional the law by which Congress denied the privilege of interstate transportation to merchandise in whole or part the product of labor done by children under 14 years of age or by those between 14 and 16 who work more than eight hours a day.

Should this decision be upheld by the United States Supreme Court, the section of the country which is the more advanced as regards untimely exploitation of the rising generation would remain as it is now, handicapped in its industrial activities by a self-imposed limitation elsewhere lacking and unable to compete for trade on equal terms with its business rivals. That is a situation at once so serious and so unjust that its continuance would be lamentable, or at any rate one that would be lamented by all who reject the claim of the child-working States that the little ones are better off in the mills than out of them.

What the highest court will do when the question reaches it remains to be seen. The Department of Justice officials express confident expectation of a reversal, but the case is without exact analogy unless one is to be found in the law that prohibits the carrying of intoxicants into prohibition States. The laws restricting the hours of women's employment stand on a different footing in that they were passed by State Legislatures and apply to State conditions alone. They violate, however, the common law principle of free contract about as much as does the statute criticised by Judge BOYD—the one relating to a father's right to the services of his minor children. Yet they were sustained, and sustained more or less explicitly, for reasons which, Judge BOYD declares, are outside his purview as a Judge.

It is at least possible that the Supreme Court Justices will again take into consideration such matters of higher expediency as determined their minds in the other cases and hold that the old common law rules are out of date.

Airplaning Across the Ocean.

Italy has made, in these later months of the war, a specialty, or something like it, of building larger airplanes than are used in the other belligerent countries, and she has found them efficient as well as mechanically practicable. Attention is deserved, therefore, by the suggestion or request of Major PERFETTI, now in this country as head of the Italian aeronautic mission, that the United States Government devote a part of its abundant resources to the construction of airplanes capable of carrying as many as twenty-five fighting men and a full equipment of machine guns and bombs.

With airships of this size, the Major declares, a successful war on submarines can be waged, and as he speaks from experience as well as knowledge of what can be done with huge machines, his assertion has weight at a time when there is such grave need to deprive the Germans of what they themselves admit to be their last weapon, their last hope of victory. Major PERFETTI goes still further and says that there will be no difficulty in transporting our big airplanes to the scene of war because they can cross the ocean on their own wings! That is somewhat startling, for no aerial crossing of the Atlantic has yet been made, and no journey even approaching it in length has ever been attempted. Moreover, the recognized aeronautical authorities have not claimed, and have denied, the present possibility of such an achievement.

That the thing will be done in time is doubted, probably, by nobody with a right to an opinion on the subject, but, of course, its immediate feasibility will be questioned by the majority of experts up to the very moment of its accomplishment. Yet none of us has forgotten the days when mechanical flight was ranked by all the Wise Ones with perpetual motion as a foolish dream of ignorance, and those who worked at it, including the brothers WRIGHT, were viewed with something between pity and scorn as trying to do something that was demonstrably impossible.

The Wise Ones are more modest, now, in deciding what can and what cannot be done, and the very wisest of them will cautiously refrain from pronouncing Major PERFETTI's assertion premature.

Guarding the Birds Important.

An urgent appeal for nation-wide action to protect the insect-eating birds is made by Deputy Commissioner R. E. ROBBINS of the Massachusetts Game and Fish Board, and he supports it by recalling that in times like these it is not enough to aim at the "conservation" of food already grown and harvested—we should also protect it while growing from the innumerable small creatures that are so eager and active in drawing up to our table before we can sit down at it.

Birds are, indeed, the most efficient enemies of insects, and by fostering the multiplication of these good friends of man not only would our crops be saved from the enormous losses they suffer every year, but there would be a not inconsiderable saving of money and labor now expended in doing with poisons and like devices work that the birds would do for nothing and be glad of the chance.

There is obvious basis, too, for the warning of Mr. ROBBINS that the insect-eating birds are now in more than ordinary danger because the fact that they are themselves edible will be realized by the people especially troubled by high food prices and there will be more than the usual amount of pot-hunting. He also pleads with cat owners to guard those animals more carefully and to see to it that they are kept in at night and not allowed to roam abroad even in the daytime unless they have been well fed first.

Whether this would be sufficient to put an end to the slaughter of birds by cats is a bit doubtful, as most cats seemingly hunt birds more for sport than for food.

THE CRUSADE OF DEMOCRACY

Erving Winslow Suggests Motto: "No Peace with Hohenzollerns."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reply to Dr. Eliot's astounding suggestions, printed in your issue of Monday, for a hypothetical peace conference, was so convincing that it might be left to its sure effect, in the spirit of Dr. Hale's famous apothegm in his "Double Who Undid Me": "What has been said, has been so well said," &c.

But having been moved gratefully to testify in recognition of the wisdom in his former paper, with its excellent analysis of the lessons so far taught by the war, and of the suggestions for after-settlement, it may be permitted to point out that the consequence indicated therein by Dr. Eliot himself cuts the ground away from the shaky and fanciful structure which he has now erected, to our consternation, with able but perverse intellectual ingenuity.

He had left it to be inferred that the present allies of the United States, and this country, were in effect a league to enforce peace, the details of which could be worked out later, but was now engaged in reducing to conformity a recalcitrant nation. This requires a complete victory over the profession and practice of its present Government, sustained by a people obsessed with a belief that the war of aggression is a "defensive" one, because the nation's "defense" requires control of neighbors' supremacy on the sea, and a "Middle-Europe" empire.

The success of the German conviction synchronizes with the success of the Kaiser's military force. The door to the truth can be opened only by its failure, and meanwhile these claims, intrenched in the Teutonic mind, are anathema to us. When reduced by defeat to sue for terms, a de-Kaiserized and demilitarized Germany may be admitted into the "League to Enforce Peace."

It is a singular moment which Dr. Eliot chooses to plead "stalemate," in view of the military successes in the west and in Italy, the growing superiority in aerial warfare, the diminution of submarine piracy, the hope of a redeemed Russia, the promise of a great merchant tonnage, and the impending exertion of America's tremendous power. Meanwhile persons returning from Germany bring to us individually authentic evidence that, from shortage of food, she cannot endure beyond the coming Winter.

It was certain that, as time went on, people of tender hearts, the cowardly, the selfish, the German agents, along with those who claim that anarchy is a preliminary to peace, would bring forward more and more plausible "patchwork" plans that might deceive, while they would retard the full accomplishment of our great duty. Dr. Eliot is no theologian or he might be reminded of the doctrine which warns those who would attain the reward of perfection against the especially wily and insidious attacks in their later days by satanic power on the righteous. This sort of talk, helping to continue the enemy's blindness and to prolong the horrors of the inevitable task, coming from the warm heart of the Pontiff or the cool head of the "Emeritus," cannot obscure the motto on the shield of our crusaders: "No peace with the Hohenzollerns!"

ERVING WINSLOW.

Boston, Aug. 30, 1917.

German in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents seems a little troubled by the fact that German will not be taught in some of our public schools. No one need be surprised at the fact, for the pupils do not wish to learn German, their parents do not wish to have them learn it, and the teachers, except a few of the native born, do not wish to teach it. More time can be given to French, Spanish, and Italian, with quite as good educational effect, if not better, and without arousing antagonism.

As to chemical and mathematical works not translated, specialists at any time can pick up enough of the technical language to use them professionally. There is no necessity of forcing the German language on unwilling young people at the risk, however remote, of inoculating them with the views of German Kultur.

EDUCATOR.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 27, 1917.

FROM AN OLD PAINTING.

Great folk before us pray;
Like clouds at break of day
Their jewels flash and glow;
Proud King and Queen bend low!
The poor folk—where are they,
My friends of long ago?

And I that was so poor
Tread now on golden floor,
Where peacocks strut hard by,
Where purple walls stand high.
How lowly is that door
Where all my riches lie!

Splendor of Solomon,
Of robes like cobweb spun,
Of rainbow gems aflame—
These riches put to shame
The Mother and the Son
That all poor hearts should claim!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

FAULTS OF GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Like Those of the Government, an American Commissioner Found—Children Trained to Serve Aggrandizement of Sovereign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on "German School Methods" in the Magazine Section of one of your recent issues states clearly some manifest deficiencies in educational methods as carried out today, in spite of a prevalent notion that they are in general superior to those elsewhere. The following comments made by Nathaniel T. Allen, in 1870, serve to show that even at that time there was a similar misconception. Mr. Allen, as the result of the study of the German educational system, as agent of the United States Commission of Education, made his study of European educational institutions at a time when there was beginning to be, in the United States, a very strong tendency to eulogize the German system as the highest perfection. From his extended and thorough investigation, he came to the conclusion that much of the adulation was based on too superficial investigation, and was altogether too laudatory, thus tending, he thought, to prejudice the cause, much as fulsome and indiscriminate praise in obituaries and biographies obscures the true merit of its object. He, therefore, while freely acknowledging "the charm and grandeur of this wonderfully exact and, in many respects noble, system," to use his own words, felt it necessary to direct attention to its defects, which at first he merely suspected, but which his thorough study clearly revealed. He, therefore, in his official report to the United States Government, discussed fully these defects as a moral duty, with the hope that thus the best results might be secured in the development of our American schools.

He thus enumerated these defects:

1. The German schools are autocratic, a characteristic inseparable from the despotic form of the Government of the German States, seen in every department of life, civil and military.

2. They are grossly unjust and illiberal toward women. There is a direct and public acknowledgment of the belief in a mental inequality of the sexes. * * *

3. The schools are undemocratic in their plan and execution. It is next to impossible for a parent to exercise the least control over the education of even his own child. Practically and shrewdly the children of the lower classes are so segregated that they are rarely found in the same school with those of the middle class, while these again are not found in the schools of the children of the highest class. At least four classes are recognized in the community, and the schools are so arranged as to provide for the children of each class in separate schools.

4. They are denominational, narrow, and bigoted. All children must enter school at 7 and remain until 14, or until confirmed in the Church, which sometimes entails a longer attendance, and during all these years must receive religious instruction in the Bible and the Lutheran catechism of the strictest construction, and must pass a rigid examination in the principles of the Lutheran Church and be confirmed in it; otherwise, when ready to go out into the world, avenues of earning a living are closed, for no merchant can employ a native German lad, no mechanic accept an apprentice, no housekeeper a servant girl, unless a certificate of Church confirmation is produced. The only exception to this rule of religious instruction is in the case of Roman Catholics and Jews. * * *

5. The schools are not free, with few exceptions. The view of all German educators at the period of Mr. Allen's investigations was that it was better to charge tuition fees. * * *

These defects are, as Mr. Allen points out, chiefly, if not entirely, due to the form, spirit, and aim of the German Government, so radically different from that of the United States. The German sovereign looks upon his people as his children, to be cared for, trained and provided with employments which shall, while ministering to their general comfort, add to his own aggrandizement. Mr. Allen says:

While the schools are so arranged as to develop the special talents of the pupils by selecting and recommending for higher education those who seem most promising, still, this is done with special reference to the fact that none of these children are ever to come into possession of manhood as we understand true manhood to be, with its broad and intelligent freedom, restrained only by those laws of their country which are in accordance with the laws of God. They are simply and purely Government schools, not public and common, as we understand these terms.

These criticisms of 1870 are apparently applicable in full to the methods in use a half century later.

K. A.

New York, Aug. 30, 1917.

BOMBING BY SEAPLANES

Advocated as Best Way to Combat the Submarine's Advantage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A submerged submarine can raise and lower its periscope in thirty seconds. Even if so small an object could be seen and hit at any great distance, a gun could not be trained on it in that time. Under these circumstances the employment of boats alone to destroy submarines that they cannot see is useless. In patrolling and defending merchant ships, they are doing all and more than could be expected of them, handicapped as they are.

The addition of two planes, (the extra plane to be used in making changes in planes,) to an armed boat, would enable it to make a valuable under-water survey of an area from eight to thirteen times greater than the worthless surface survey that it could make without them. Their use would be a matter of both economy and efficiency.

The necessary, indispensable thing in all successful anti-submarine work, whether discovering and destroying submarines or protecting merchant ships, is the seaplane. An armed boat supplied with two planes is the ideal unit for both purposes.

Seaplanes can also destroy submarines by the use of bombs. Such bombs, in addition to the provision causing them to explode upon striking a submarine, should also be prepared for exploding at a suitable distance below the surface. The bombs if dropped near a submarine are capable of destroying it, as the explosion under water of any large explosive near a submarine will wreck it. They can also destroy submarines when they are submerged close to the surface.

Keeping the armed boat and the seaplane always near each other, by the seaplane's utilizing its greater speed in making short trips at right angles to and on both sides of the boat, removes the only objection to the universal use of the seaplane, as it makes the accompanying boat the base, supply, or mother boat, enabling the seaplane to be used anywhere.

Merchant ships should be conveyed both ways through all danger zones by armed boats provided with seaplanes. They should sail in fleets selected according to their speeds, so that they can keep together while sailing.

The union of the seaplane and the armed boat working together means the quick doom of the submarine. By sailing the merchant ships in fleets there will be a supply of both armed boats and planes to protect every merchant ship. Submarines will be discovered before they can get within miles of a ship, and they cannot escape as they formerly did, by submerging, as they can now be destroyed when submerged.

CORNELIUS MARTIN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1917.

Early Dispute Over Rainier's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read this morning the editorial in THE TIMES entitled "Rainier or Tacoma?"

In 1883 I was Traffic Manager of the completed Northern Pacific Railroad. Charles B. Wright of Philadelphia was a powerful Director, was President of the Tacoma Land Company, and had succeeded in getting Tacoma declared the official terminus of the road. It was seen then that Seattle was to be the more important city.

In a monthly folder I referred to "Seattle, the Queen City of the Sound." I received a letter from the President of the road, stating that Charles B. Wright had made a complaint because of giving Seattle this distinction, and in the succeeding issue the sentence read, "Tacoma and Seattle, the two Queen Cities of the Sound."

It was Charles B. Wright who, with official power, insisted on calling the mountain Tacoma, and it was not until he had withdrawn from the directory and his influence had passed that "Rainier" again received Northern Pacific recognition.

JOHN MUIR.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1917.

Wants Three-Year Dental Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago all dental faculties agreed that beginning with the course of 1917-18 the dental curriculum should be raised one year, i. e., four years instead of three.

Many of our dentists and dental students have enlisted and a great many of them are going to be drafted. Many of our high school graduates who intended to take up dentistry as a profession will not do so because of the extra year, and in case of students of the draft age because of the possibility of being drafted.

To see that the country should not run short in dentists it would be only proper that as long as the war lasts the curriculum should remain as before.

L. S.

New York, Aug. 30, 1917.

LAWYERS ASSAIL GERMANY.

Acts Condemned by Law Committee of Bar Association.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The contention of the Federal Government that Germany has violated the provisions of international law in its methods of warfare is upheld by a report of the Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association, which will be presented at the annual session, opening here Tuesday.

Members of the society, who include Federal and State Judges, United States Senators and Representatives, State legislators, and other well-known members of the profession from many places in the United States, have been arriving all day to attend the sessions. Numerous allied bodies will hold their meetings tomorrow.

The Committee on International Law expresses its unanimous concurrence in the views of international right and human obligations presented by the President in his message of April 2. The committee strongly condemns as a "gross violation of the settled rules of warfare" the sinking of merchant ships without warning, the "homicidal conspiracies" against the domestic peace, trade, and manufactures of this country; the "wanton and illegal" murder of great numbers of civilians; the looting of occupied territory; the "illegal and inhuman" murder of Captain Fryatt; the deportation of the civil population from occupied territory, and the sinking of hospital ships.

Other reports will condemn socialism as an attack upon constitutional government, will recommend that the President and Congress be permitted to settle the question of the advisability of changing the date for the inauguration without interference by the association, and will ask the adoption of a memorial to the United States and State courts requesting a "conscious effort at the shortening of opinions and the recognition of brevity as a cardinal virtue second only to clearness."

The question of the best methods of protecting war-time inventors will also be discussed, with many other subjects of interest to members of the profession.

Elihu Root will preside over a conference of the Bar Association delegates tomorrow. Proposals designed to effect greater unity in teaching in the law schools will be discussed by the Section on Legal Education.

Boris Bakhmeteff, Ambassador from Russia to the United States, will speak on Tuesday before the Judicial Section.

CITY BANK AIDS INDUSTRY.

New Department to Help Manufacturers Solve Business Problems.

The National City Bank has established an industrial service department, the purpose of which will be to help its patrons to solve their industrial problems. The department has been placed in charge of Vice President F. C. Schwedtman, who has had much experience in industrial management.

"There are many signs," says the bank's announcement, "which indicate that production in all the industries is going to be more scientifically conducted in the future than it has been in the past. Industries are not going to grow up quite so much at random or be managed quite so much by rule-of-thumb as heretofore. They will be more carefully located, methods will be more generally standardized, relations with employes will receive greater consideration, and from the beginning of the process to the end every detail will be studied to obtain greater efficiency. Many of our manufacturers have been making good progress along these lines, but the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission show that, taking the whole body, there is vast room for improvement, even in the matter of calculating costs. A majority of them, according to the commission, lack an adequate system of cost keeping."

According to the bank's announcement, the war is causing an increase in our industrial capacity, and it will be a problem to keep this capacity employed when the war's demands fall off and the first urgent peace demands are satisfied.

"We must be able to hold our own in competition with other countries," the announcement says, "and, furthermore, we must understand that the home demand for everything can be increased by reducing the cost. If everything we consume were halved in price we could buy twice as much, provided the reduction was accomplished by a corresponding reduction in production costs."

To be well informed about a manufacturing business there is much that a banker ought to know beyond the amount invested in it or even the "quick" assets shown by the inventory and past profits shown by earning statements, and it is for the purpose of making it possible for bank officials to be informed of the facts that the bank has determined to establish its "service department."

IRON CROSS TO BERNSTORFF

Kaiser Presents the Insignia with White Ribbon to Envoy to Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The Kaiser has just received the newly appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, Count von Bernstorff, who formerly was at Washington, and personally presented to him the Iron Cross on the so-called, white band, which distinguishes it from the Iron Crosses earned on the battlefield.

POETS OF AMERICA WOULD AID ITALY

Organize a Campaign to Raise $100,000 for an Ambulance Fund.

NEED NOW IS URGENT

Italian Commander Approves Work of Americans—Writers Issue a Nation-Wide Appeal for Money.

Italy's need of aid for the thousands of soldiers who are falling in the Isonzo advance has interested the poets of America, who are organizing a campaign to raise $100,000 by Oct. 1 for the American Ambulance in Italy. Under the leadership of Robert Underwood Johnson, the Poets' Committee for the American Ambulance in Italy, with headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, is making a nation-wide appeal for contributions with the hope of placing at least fifty ambulances, to cost $2,000 each, on the Italian front within a few months.

Two of these ambulances have practically been paid for by ten contributors. As fast as the contributions reach $2,000 they will be turned over to the "American Ambulance in Italy," of which Beverly R. Myles is the Director, for the purchase of another ambulance.

The poets of America are throwing their energies into this movement from a patriotic desire to assist an ally in her need, and also out of the sheer love and sentiment which English-speaking poets have always had for a land made dear to them by Shelley, Keats, Byron, Browning, Landor, and others who found in Italy their richest field of inspiration. Every poet and every author in the country who can be reached will be asked to consider himself a committee to raise money for this fund.

The Poets Committee in charge of the campaign is made up of the following: Dr. Henry van Dyke, Honorary Chairman; Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman; Edith M. Thomas, Honorary Vice Chairman; Charles Hanson Towne, Secretary, and George A. Plimpton, Treasurer. Many writers have already entered into active co-operation with this committee, among them being Herman Hagedorn, Harrison S. Morris, John G. Niehardt, Clinton Scollard, Alice Brown, John H. Finley, Theodosia Pickering Garrison, Grace Denio Litchfield, Don Marquis, Olive Tilford Dargan, Helen Gray Cone, William Roscoe Thayer, and George E. Woodberry.

Arrangements have been made by the Poets' Committee to obtain the cooperation of the women's clubs, the Players, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Authors' League, and many other organizations devoted to the promotion in this country of art and literature.

The raising of this fund will be the first step in a general scheme to make the American Ambulance service in Italy assume at least something of the proportions that it has achieved in France. The American Ambulance in France has furnished 1,000 ambulances and 2,000 drivers on the French front. The total number of ambulances on the French front is about 14,000. The work of the American Ambulance organization in France has now been taken over by the United States Government, but as there are no American troops in Italy as yet, it is necessary, according to the statement made by Robert Underwood Johnson yesterday, that the American effort on that front shall be promoted and stimulated by voluntary organization.

General Cadorna, chief of the Italian forces, has given full approval to the work of the American Ambulance in Italy. Promoters of the movement learned last week from an agent of the American Ambulance in Italy that the activities on the northeastern front had made it highly essential to place at the disposal of the Italian forces at once a great number of ambulances.

Several members of the Italian Embassy have written letters of appreciation to the American Ambulance in Italy for the work that it is doing. From Beverly R. Myles, head of the American Ambulance in Italy, Chairman Johnson of the Poets Committee has received the following letter:

My Dear Mr. Johnson: I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Poets Committee for taking the lead in raising the funds for the American Ambulance in Italy. From many authentic sources I have received assurances of the vital need of ambulances to be placed on the Italian front immediately. To these lovers of Italy of whom, I know, there are a great number among the poets and authors of America, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for what they have done and are doing.

Very truly yours,
BEVERLY R. MYLES.

Contributions of any amount are requested by the committee. Checks to the Treasurer or Chairman should be sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, "to the order of the American Poets Ambulance in Italy."

FORM JUNIOR RED CROSS.

22,000,000 School Children Eligible for Membership in Organization.

A Junior Red Cross, to be organized by schools and open to all of the 22,000,000 schoolchildren in the country, is to be established at once, according to an announcement made yesterday by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council. Whenever a school has raised a fund equaling 25 cents per pupil the institution becomes a school auxiliary of the Red Cross, entitled to display a Red Cross banner, and every pupil at the same time becomes a junior member entitled to wear the Red Cross button.

The school fund can be raised by the school, or collected by subscription. In some States it will be raised by cities to cover all schools in the city districts. In other States the campaign will be for a Statewide fund and the enrollment of all the pupils in the State. In every case, however, the schools are to be associated with the local chapters of the Red Cross through a teachers' committee of the chapter. The school fund will be used for the purchase of materials which the children will make up into Red Cross supplies, and for other uses in which the children will have a personal share. No part of it is to go for chapter or general expenses.

Membership in the Junior Red Cross will be developed by States. Division managers will appoint membership committees and school activities committees for each State. The Membership Committee stimulates interest and raises funds for the School Supply Fund. It will be composed of some of the most influential persons devoted to educational affairs. The School Activities Committee will be made up of vocational teachers and other school officials. Under its direction patterns of articles to be made, and other instructions for use in the vocational classrooms, will be prepared and sent to all the schools. The plan has been developed by President MacCracken of Vassar, in consultation with school authorities and the National Red Cross. Dr. MacCracken said yesterday:

"The work for the Red Cross will teach service for others and unselfish giving; it will stimulate interest in our National Government and its policies during the war, and it will afford a useful release for the youthful energy which is stimulated by the violent and morbid aspects of war conditions, and if undirected, may cause under wrong conditions great increase of juvenile delinquency and crime. It is the success attained in many schools last year which has decided the Red Cross to undertake this important step. The vocational classes in New York State alone last Spring made over 40,000 articles during the last few weeks of the school year for the Red Cross. Universal testimony from the chapters showed that these were in every way up to the rigid standards of the organization. Mrs. Talbot, director of vocational education for girls in the State, says that in many cases she was told that their work was, if anything, better than that in the adult work.

DEDICATE MEMORIAL TO EDWARD SHEPARD

Lake George Folk Build Amphitheatre on the Spot He Loved So Well.

2,000 ATTEND CEREMONY

Dr. John H. Finley and Francis Lynde Stetson Pay Tribute to Philanthropist.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Shepard Forum, open-air amphitheatre, erected by the people of Lake George as a memorial to Edward M. Shepard, lawyer and lover of mankind, was dedicated this afternoon in the presence of 2,000 persons, many of whom came to Shepard Park to pay reverence to the memory of a man who had been their personal friend, at a spot that he loved above all others. Mr. Shepard died in 1911, and for many years he had spent his Summers at Lake George. Among those in the audience were Mrs. Charles B. Hewitt, a sister, and C. S. Shepard, a brother, of Mr. Shepard.

George McAneny presided at the ceremonies. Edwin J. Worden, Chairman of the Park Committee, paid a brief tribute to the good done by Mr. Shepard in the years he had been a Summer resident on the shores of the lake.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, said of Mr. Shepard's work:

"Words were the weapons with which Mr. Shepard fought for the getting of good things done in the world, words that were like the words of his Creator, quick and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword in discerning between good and evil.

"I remember a few Sundays after his death, in walking from the college, in the upper part of Manhattan, to his grave over in Brooklyn, I started out with a great handful of flowers, but on my way through the east side the children in the streets, who seldom see flowers and perhaps never have them, asked for them one by one, and when I got to the grave I was empty handed. But I thought it was, after all, as he would have it, and it was but an illustration of his bringing even into the poorest streets of New York the most precious gifts men can carry.

"In these days, when the deeds of the soldiers invite the praises of every land, I like to recall the remark of one of Mr. Shepard's teachers, treasured by one of his classmates. Commenting on this young student's exceptional work, the teacher said, no doubt thinking of some new heroism reported by the day's paper, for it was in the midst of the civil war, 'For Shepard, you know, is quite a hero in his way.' Yes, a hero in his way, and a noble, glorious way in the battles of the kingdoms of the mind, on whose field he died unvanquished and to whose scenes he returns a man of Hesiod's golden race."

In speaking of Mr. Shepard's love for the spot whereon he was honored today Francis Lynde Stetson, who knew him well, said:

"For him there was no other lake, for him there were no other mountains, for him there was no other land than Lake George. I often tried to lead him away, but he ever returned to the lake of his love."

The following poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Katrina Trask, was read by George Foster Peabody:

On the historic shores of Horicon—
Storied with legends of the long ago,
And sacred with traditions of today—
There lies a park of mossy loveliness
Embowered in verdant foliage. The Lake
Ripples in sparkling beauty at its foot
In ever varying, ever changing hues—
Bright morning blue, deep sapphire, shadowed gray.
And close upon the border of the beach
An Open Forum stands amid the trees;
It stands encircled by the winds of heaven,
Roofed by the sky, and carpeted with flowers;
The lofty mountains are its sentinels.

To this fair, spacious Forum we have brought
To lay upon the shrine of memory
An interwoven wreath of many leaves,—
Ivy and laurel, amaranth and bay—
Memorial of him who was, in one,
Scholar and statesman, patriot, and friend.

He was a scholar who had studied life,
And daily learned new wisdom from on high;
Who ever held, in this confusing day
Of random rush, an academic calm—
Yet still with progress kept his virile pace;
Who measured men and public enterprise
By classic, as by modern measurements;
He knew the best in both and took that best
With quick discernment and deliberate thought.

He was, indeed, a statesman—he foresaw
The far off vision of great things to be,
And strove to bring it near; with vital words
He called on men to follow the far gleam;
And warned them also of impending ills.
He knew the fatal rocks and shallow shoals,
But steered his course by the clear star of faith.

He was a patriot—he put aside
His own advantage for the sake of truth;
Foregoing splendor of proud palaces
He was content to build protecting dikes
Against the inrush of disastrous tides.

He was a friend—he knew great friendship's heart!
No man, no woman unto whom he gave
The shining crown of friendship, can forget
His chivalry, his courtesy, his care,
His lavish generosity which showed
All honor, all preferment to the friend
And asked only to be allowed to serve.
That friendship is a living memory,
Too deep for tears, too eloquent for words.

The Rev. Edward M. Parrott, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church of Lake George, said that it was most fitting that the people of Lake George erect a memorial to a man so well loved by them in common with all the rest of the people of the State.

TO DIRECT WAR MUSIC.

Committee Meets Today to Lay Plans to Popularize Singing.

The first meeting of the committee for the supervision of music in the army and navy will be held this morning at the offices of Lee F. Hanmer in the Sage Foundation Building. Four members of the committee have already been approved by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and it is expected that a fifth member, who probably will be a representative from the navy, will be named this morning. The members already approved are W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Treasurer of the New York Community Chorus, who will head the committee; Lee F. Hanmer of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, Max Morgenthau, a nephew of former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, and John Alden Carpenter, the Chicago composer. Miss Frances Brundage of the Chicago Civic Music Association has been named Secretary of the new committee.

"The members of the committee will be directly responsible for all musical activities not only in the army and navy but in the Red Cross and ambulance services as well," said Mr. Morgenthau. "Our work will be not only in this country, but in the camps abroad; in fact, wherever men in the United States service are stationed.

"It is proposed to issue an official army and navy song book for distribution among United States forces. Selection of appropriate pieces is now being made by competent persons, and if they meet with our approval early printing undoubtedly will be authorized. Our purpose is merely to provide the stimulus for community singing, and we hope to carry this out into every regiment and company in the army. For group singing in the large camps we will provide suitable leaders. Another duty of the committee will be to organize and provide for proper bands in the army and navy."

SUSPECT NEW PARIS DAILY.

Believed to Represent Secret Propaganda for Premature Peace.

PARIS, Aug. 4. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—War time would not appear favorable to the launching of new newspapers, yet at least a dozen new newspapers have appeared in Paris since the war began, some weekly and some daily. An important addition to the French morning press appeared two months ago, a one-cent paper, launched with a tremendous advertising campaign. When it appeared it was found that no name of owner, director, editor, or other responsible person appeared on it. The only name given was that of the "manager," printed obscurely.

A few weeks after its appearance the new paper was violently attacked in Gustave Hervé's paper, La Victoire, as being intended to undermine French morale and bring about a premature peace. One result has been that a bill has been introduced in the Chamber by several Deputies, among them Maurice Barrès, which proposes that the Government shall prohibit any attempt to influence public opinion by the issue or diffusion of certain publications, shall give Parliament the means to know the names of all persons participating in these publications, either financially or editorially, and shall demand the publication in the Official Journal of the names and nationalities of directors, officers, and managers of every company formed to publish any periodical, daily, or occasional.

BENEFIT FOR 12TH INFANTRY

Raymond Hitchcock Late, Having Been Arrested for Speeding.

The Twelfth Infantry, N. Y. N. G., was the beneficiary of an entertainment given last night in the Manhattan Opera House. Many of the seats were sold at premiums and there was an elaborate program, with quantities of advertising that brought in considerable revenue, so the gross receipts were approximately $25,000.

The entertainment was under the auspices of the Friars. James J. Morton, who seems to have fallen heir to the rôle of official announcer at these entertainments, introduced the entertainers, who were drawn from the ranks of the stars of the legitimate and vaudeville stage. Some of those advertised did not appear, after the manner of benefits, but there were enough who did to make a full evening's program. Among the latter were Will Rogers, Harry Kelly and Harry Clive, Dorothy Jardon, Flora Stern, Raymond Hitchcock, and Leon Errol. The last two named had to give bond in order to appear, for on their way to the opera house from Mr. Hitchcock's country place at Great Neck they were arrested for speeding. According to Mr. Hitchcock's story, they were only crawling along at about seventy-two miles an hour when the hard-hearted policeman arrested them.

The regiment's band accompanied a chorus of soldiers in singing patriotic songs. One of these was a new setting to the words of "America," composed by James J. McCabe.

TO AID JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Committee of 100 Women Formed to Canvass the East Side.

A committee of 100 women to canvass the east side for money to be used in relief work among the families of Jewish soldiers was organized yesterday in the office of Dr. Louis Glucksman, at 89 Avenue B, where the committee will have its headquarters. The east side will be divided into districts, and the destitute families of soldiers as well as those who wish to give money for the relief work will be sought out.

Hugo Freund of 47 Fort Washington Avenue said that the $10,000 he had given to the American Jewish Soldiers' Bureau would be available for the use of the committee. Mrs. Louis Glucksman, a member of the Mayor's Food Committee, was appointed Chairman of the Women's Committee.

SENATE RADICALS SEE DEFEAT ON TAX

Concede Committee Schedule for Graduated Rates on Excess Profits Will Prevail.

FURTHER TEST VOTES SOON

Believed That None of the Eight La Follette Amendments Will Get More Than 30 Ayes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Efforts to amend the excess profits schedule of the War Revenue bill in the Senate are doomed to failure, according to information obtained today. Even the most hopeful of the radical members were willing to admit that their plans had gone awry and that the fight to increase the taxation by the introduction of amendments providing for flat rates ranging from 80 per cent. down to a point close to the average rate of the Finance Committee's provision was practically over.

It is believed that concessions made by the committee last week to the group led by Senators Borah and La Follette will assure a large majority when the vote is taken. This opinion has been expressed by Senators Penrose, Lodge, and McCumber, who are firmly behind Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee.

The Senate will hold a session tomorrow, despite the fact that it is Labor Day, and discussion will be renewed on the eight amendments submitted by Senator La Follette, which propose an increase in the excess profit surtaxes ranging from 73 per cent. down to 48 per cent., providing for a yield of revenue ranging from $2,280,000,000 down to about $1,250,000,000. The amendments will be voted on serially, the amendment providing for 73 per cent. being taken up first.

There seems little chance that on this test the minority of seventeen which voted for Senator Hiram Johnson's amendment yesterday will grow. There is a chance, however, that some of the amendments providing for a lower rate will win more favor. There are eighty of the ninety-six Senators now in Washington. At the best, it is estimated some of the amendments may muster thirty votes.

A vote on the excess profits schedule, including all pending amendments, must be taken, according to agreement, by 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The income tax section will be considered on the two days following, and then other sections of the bill will be debated until Monday, Sept. 10.

One of these matters will be the McKellar amendment providing for the application of the zone system to second-class mail rates. Defeat for the amendment is probable, according to information obtained tonight. Senators who lined up for the McKellar amendment in preference to the proposed 5 per cent. tax on publishers' receipts in committee of the whole are said to be prepared to vote for the elimination of this schedule altogether. Proposed increases in the rate for first-class mail already have been taken from the bill, and it seems probable that all parts of the measure which would alter postal rates will be defeated.

Some of the radicals are lining up for a hard fight on the consumption taxes, which fix imposts on sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa, and it is stated that they have the backing in this fight of enough of the conservatives to make the defeat of this section probable.

A determined stand will be taken also to eliminate all taxes upon freight and passenger receipts of the common carriers, all of which, if those sections were adopted, would be borne by the shipper or traveler. A revision or elimination of the schedule of taxes on admission to places of amusement will be another matter taken up, but there seems to be little sentiment for an alteration in that direction.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY E. GAUDINEER, wife of Charles W. Gaudineer, Trustee of the Methodist Church of South Orange, N. J., died on Saturday at her home, 542 Prospect Street, South Orange.

Mrs. JULIA COLE MENAGH, wife of William Menagh, died yesterday at her home in East Mendham, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

THOMAS H. CAVANAGH, a retired wholesale grocery dealer of New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home there yesterday from stomach trouble. He retired three years ago because of ill-health. He left his wife, four daughters, and a son.

Mrs. FLORENCE WHITING BERNADOU, widow of Commander J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Commodore William J. Whiting, U. S. N., died on Saturday at Cragsmoor, N. Y. Her husband won distinction for conspicuous bravery in the battle of Cardenas Bay during the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. SARAH PEARSON, widow of Joseph Pearson, a pioneer lace manufacturer of Nottingham, England, died on Saturday at her home, 69 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year. She leaves one son, Ensign Arthur S. Pearson, U. S. N.

WILLIAM F. CORBALIS, for twelve years Alderman from the Sixth Ward, Yonkers, died on Saturday at his home, 213 Lake Avenue, Yonkers. He was a native of Ireland and 64 years old.

Mrs. MARY FLANNERY, widow of Patrick Flannery, who was a contractor at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson for many years, died yesterday at the home of her son, W. J. Flannery, also known as William Jerome, a song writer, at Goshen, N. Y.

Mrs. IDA M. HOWLAND, in charge of the wardrobe and gown department of leading costumers of this city, died on Saturday at the French Hospital in her sixty-third year.

SAMUEL LOEWENTHAL, senior member of the firm of S. Loewenthal & Co., 22 Maiden Lane, packers and growers of leaf tobacco, and a member of the Philippine Tobacco Company, died yesterday at his home, 302 Convent Avenue, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. SARAH SAXE, widow of Alexander Saxe, who was a shoe manufacturer, died yesterday in her apartment at the Hotel Ansonia in her seventy-fourth year.

R. H. RICHARDSON of Lowville, N. Y., dealer in butter, eggs, and cheese, died at a hospital in Utica, N. Y., yesterday. He was 71 years old.

General EDWARD DEVEAUX MORRELL, former Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, a former member of Congress, a leading exponent of military training in the public schools, died suddenly yesterday at Colorado Springs, Col., where he went in search of health about six weeks ago. He was a stepson of the late John G. Johnson, leader of the Philadelphia bar. General Morrell was born in Newport, R. I., Aug. 7, 1863.

URGES 7% LOANS TO CATTLE RAISERS

Hoover's Move for Increased Meat Supply Reported to Banks by the Federal Reserve Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administdator, has enlisted the aid of the Federal Reserve Board in a campaign to increase the meat supply of the country. Mr. Hoover has asked the board to help the farmers by suggesting that banks lend them money at not more than 7 per cent. interest—as compared with the legal rate of 8 per cent. or more—and the board has transmitted the request, through the Federal Reserve Banks, to the bankers of the districts concerned.

"The board has received a letter from Mr. Hoover," reads a letter from the board to Federal Reserve Banks, made public today, "stating that he is just beginning a campaign to secure a larger amount of cattle feeding in this country and that his investigation shows that the interest charge represents between 35 and 40 per cent. of the total costs of this industry.

"The legal rate of interest in many of the cattle-raising States is 8 per cent. or more, and the Food Administrator suggests that if banks would make loans to the cattle people at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent., which he thinks they could afford to do, in view of the 5 per cent. rediscount rate on six months' paper available at most of the Federal Reserve Banks, a stimulus would be given to the cattle-raising industry which all will agree is greatly needed at this time.

"The board appreciates, of course, the limitations upon its powers in this respect, and does not wish to put any pressure upon the banks to induce them to charge less than legal rates, but it is informing you of the suggestion made by Mr. Hoover, in order that, should you deem it expedient, you may point out to your member banks this opportunity of rendering very effective help in the present food crisis."

URGES MONOPOLY SEIZURE.

Cost-of-Living Committee Points to Profits of Mine Owners.

If all interests monopolizing natural resources are treated as liberally as the coal operators have been, the cost of living to the average family will be enormously increased, according to the American Committee on the High Cost of Living, which in a statement issued yesterday urges support for the Government operation bill introduced in Congress by Representative M. Clyde Kelly. This bill empowers the Federal Government to seize any or all natural resources—coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, copper, iron and other minerals, timber, and water power—and to sell the products at cost.

"This will prevent," the committee says, "the payment to monopolizers of these natural products of any value given by nature and for good-will. It is the only effective way to prevent those who have secured title to these necessities of life from taking a heavy, unearned profit out of the people of the country."

The committee quotes from Moody's Investors' Service Weekly the statement that the 1913 soft coal prices ranged from $1.01 to $1.14, and have, by the prices of from $1.99 to $2.05 fixed by the President, been raised to about 181.5 per cent. of the 1913 prices. The Review adds:

"The President is not giving the coal operators all they want, but is at the same time leaving them a profit of three or four times as much as they have made in peace times." The statement by the committee continues:

"The average price of anthracite coal at the mine in 1915 was $2.07. Labor cost has increased about thirty cents a ton. The price the President fixes for anthracite coal varies from $4 to $5.30 per ton.

"On the basis of coal prices fixed by the President, monopolizers of this natural resource will make at least $500,000,000 excess profits a year, which must come out of the consumers. This seems strangely at variance with the principle that a man cannot use the words profits and patriotism in the same sentence. If similar profits be allowed monopolizers of all natural resources, the average cost per family of such excess profits will be at least $50. Even if part of this be taken back by the Government through excess profit taxes, it comes out of the wages of the people just the same."

SHOWS CITIES' FOOD SAVING.

Table with 11.3 Per Cent. Reduction in Total Collections of Refuse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Reports from fifty-nine cities, with a combined population of 21,000,000, obtained by the Food Administration, show a falling off of 11.3 in the total collections of refuse for July, 1917, as compared with the same month last year.

Collections in New York dropped from 52,173 tons collected in July, 1916, to 49,295 tons in July of this year. San Diego showed the greatest saving, the collections for July reaching only 43 per cent. of those for the corresponding month last year. This probably was due in part to the fact that the big exposition there in 1916 attracted great crowds.

Twelve of the fifty-nine cities reported an increase. They are Springfield, Ill.; Yonkers, Schenectady, Waterbury, Kansas City, Mo.; Peoria, Richmond, Berkeley, Norfolk, Dayton, Houston and Trenton. The saving in some of the cities has caused much concern on the part of some manufacturers, who had depended largely on the fats obtained from garbage.

Following are the principal cities in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey and their standing, 100 being used as a basis. More than 100 means increased waste over July, 1916, and under 100 indicates saving:

City.	Tons Collected July, 1917.	Tons Collected July, 1916.	Relative Figure for July.
Bridgeport, Conn..	1,649	1,783	92
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,748	2,247	78
Hartford, Conn....	1,039	1,142	91
Jersey City.......	6,445	6,507	99
New York........	49,295	52,173	94
Rochester, N. Y..	2,167	2,530	86
Schenectady, N. Y.	398	350	114
Syracuse, N. Y....	1,087	1,378	79
Trenton, N. J.....	1,482	1,462¼	101
Waterbury, Conn..	507	447	113
Yonkers, N. Y.....	421	318	132

NORWAY'S FOOD RUNS LOW.

Only a Month's Provisions on Hand, Says a Newspaper.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The Christiania Social Demokraten asserts that Norway has provisions for only one month and that the import prospects are very gloomy.

The paper demands that the Government seize all private stocks and take over the control of imports and food distribution.

Garbat-Lubarksi.

Dr. A. L. Garbat and Miss Rachelle Lubarski were married yesterday at the bride's Summer home, 116 Chelsea Avenue, Long Branch, N. J. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Pool performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of the families only. Dr. Garbat will leave soon for France to serve as a reserve medical officer.

PRICE REGULATION HALTING BUSINESS

Federal Reserve Board Finds That Pending Tax Legislation Also Causes Hesitation.

GENERAL OUTLOOK GOOD

Conservatism on the Part of Buyers and Caution Among Manufacturers Notable in This District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Federal Reserve Board's September bulletin, issued today, contains a review of business conditions in the country during the midsummer period. Generally the unusual conditions prevailing make it difficult to give comparisons. There is hesitation in some quarters on account of the uncertainty of pending legislation. On the whole, there was comparatively little change in conditions during August.

In the Boston district business is good rather generally, "but decidedly spotty, with no definite trend apparent." It is not unusual, says the Boston district report, to find one department of a business busy, with advancing prices, and another quiet, with prices sagging. In the Philadelphia district, where there was no important business development in August, a strong tendency toward caution existed on the part of buyers "owing to the uncertainty of future prices and the high cost and scarcity of many kinds of goods." There was a steady readjustment to war conditions, but business men generally expect that Fall and Winter trade will be active.

In the Cleveland district there is a good deal of hesitancy with respect to new undertakings, "doubtless due to the question of price fixing, which is now so prominent." Richmond also finds it difficult to give a clear view of conditions, "but general reports are optimistic, and there are few discordant notes." In the Atlanta district underlying general business continues in large volume and high activity. Less favorable conditions, wherever found, are the result of shortage of material, labor, or transportation.

Hesitation in Chicago.

Business in the Chicago district is showing some hesitation on account of the pendency of legislation and regulative measures. Proposals of the excess profits taxation and price fixing prevent manufacturers from extending themselves, but basic conditions are generally sound and crop prospects excellent. While there has been little business change in the St. Louis district, all reports indicate a very favorable outlook for Fall trade. In the Minneapolis district large crops are being harvested in Wisconsin and Minnesota, very good crops are being thrashed in the eastern portions of North Dakota and South Dakota, and grain yields in Western North Dakota and Montana are light. Corn crop prospects are good or excellent. Bankers and business men are optimistic regarding the business outlook.

In the Kansas City district unfavorable crop conditions have been largely overcome. In the Dallas district "there has been a marked and substantial deterioration in crops generally, especially cotton, within the last thirty days," but the business outlook in the district "is decidedly favorable." Grain crops in the San Francisco district will be reduced and citrous fruits have suffered, but wheat and oats will show a gain over last year's production.

The report for the New York Federal Reserve District is as follows:

"Midsummer has brought a seasonal lull in business and industry, contributing factors being the waiting attitude of those most directly inertested in Government price-fixing and continuing conservatism on the part of buyers at wholesale and retail. Manufacturers for the most part are buying raw materials only in quantities sufficient to care for orders in hand, and there has been general adoption of the practice of setting aside special reserves to meet possible losses occasioned by changes in price levels or buying demand during and after the war. Decreased buying of steel products by private interests has made for easier conditions in the steel trade, as is indicated by the decrease of unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation to 10,844,164 tons, the lowest since October, 1916, with a further decrease expected during August.

Building Lags.

"By national co-operation the railroads effected a reduction in car shortage from 148,627, on May 1, to 33,776 on Aug. 1, in the face of unprecedented demands for freight service and with material increase in gross and net railway earnings. Lessened activity in such lines as building materials, building construction work, furniture, musical instruments, civilian clothing, automobiles, &c., has permitted transfer of labor and supplies to other industries or other branches of the same industry in which activity has increased. Labor conditions in this district are less acute than in past months, except as to farm labor. Wages have continued to advance, and serious strikes have been avoided, the important exception being the strike of employes of shipbuilding plants which is now in progress.

"Owing to a planted acreage in this district far above normal, bumper crops of hay, potatoes, and vegetables are expected. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye will also yield well, but the corn crop is expected to be only fair. The fruit yield will be much short of normal. Food prices have fallen somewhat since the coming to market of new crops and apprehension as to a possible food shortage is much lessened.

"Stock market trading has been quiet for many weeks past, though the number of shares handled has been greater than for the same weeks last year. The public has shown little interest in the market, and since the middle of July prices have shown little general change. Bond sales have ruled below those of the same weeks last year, but prices have been steady since early July. Advantage has been taken of the period between Liberty loans to bring out several corporate issues of short-term securities at attractive interest rates, which have been readily absorbed by the market. The placing of $100,000,000 two-year gold notes in this market by the Canadian Government to yield 6.07 per cent. has been perhaps the most striking single transaction of the month, the $300,000,000 issue of United States 3¼ per cent. Treasury certificates on Aug. 9, of which $175,000,000 was placed in this district, being taken quite as a matter of course.

"Banking conditions are satisfactory. Required reserves of all members of the Federal Reserve system have been transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank, thus greatly increasing its gold holdings and ability to extend credit to meet any situation. Its gold and lawful money holdings on Aug. 20 were $642,000,000, or 85 per cent. of liabilities. Loans and discounts which on June 19 stood at $252,000,000 were on Aug. 20 only $67,500,000."

Weddings This Week.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Appleton Means and Charles Thomas Payne, son of the late General Eugene B. Payne, will take place at 4 o'clock on next Saturday afternoon at Stonecrop Lodge, Middlebury, Vt., the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David MacGregor Means of 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York. Miss Means will have her sister, Miss Elinor Haven Means, as her maid of honor, and Norman Buckingham Beecher of this city will be Mr. Payne's best man. The ushers will include George Roberts and Victor H. McCutcheon of New York. The Rev. Langdon Chevis Stewartson, LL. D., godfather of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Middlebury College, will perform the ceremony.

Miss Angelina M. Dealy, daughter of the late D. E. Dealy and a granddaughter of the late Eugene Pitou, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, and William F. Carter are to be married on Saturday in New Rochelle. Mr. Carter is a member of the New Rochelle Rowing Club and winner of various boat races.

MAJOR McCLELLAN NOW.

Has a Job in Hoboken—Philadelphia Hears He'll Take Charge of Supplies

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York City and son of General George B. McClellan of civil war fame, has been commissioned a Major in the Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps of the army and assigned to duty at the port of embarkation at New York in connection with the supervision of guns and ammunition to be shipped to Europe.

Since 1912 Mr. McClellan has been Professor of History at Princeton University. When the university season closed in June he disappeared and was thought to have gone to a Summer resort near Gloucester, Mass. Instead he went to the great army plant at Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, donned overalls and began the expert technical study of ordnance. Captain Colton of the United States Army has been assigned to act as Major McClellan's assistant at the port of embarkation at New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Former Mayor George B. McClellan of New York City, who, with several score of prominent men, has been on duty at Frankford Arsenal two months as a Major in the Ordnance Department, has been transferred to Hoboken "to take charge of troops and supplies there," according to an announcement made here today. This new duty turned over to Major McClellan by Secretary of War Baker was determined upon, it is made known, because of the great executive ability of Major McClellan. Major McClellan's successor at Frankford Arsenal is Major Patrick J. O'Shaughnessy, former purchasing agent of the Erie Railroad. The latter is also one of Secretary Baker's civilian appointees as reserve army officer, with the rank of Major.

Another new reserve army officer at the Arsenal is Hugo J. Diemer, whose works on efficiency shop management are largely used as textbooks in schools and universities. He is known throughout the United States as one of the foremost expert accountants.

Ida M. Tarbell's Mother Dies.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 2.—Esther McCullough Tarbell, mother of Ida M. Tarbell, the writer and publicist, died at her home here today, aged 87 years. She came to this vicinity from Norwich, N. Y., in 1833.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHN.—Aug. 30, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohn, a daughter.

HARLIB.—Aug. 28, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Harlib, a son.

MILLER.—Sept. 1, 560 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Miller, a son.

WEITZER.—Aug. 28, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Weitzer, a daughter.

Engaged.

BOBRICK—LICHTENSTEIN.—Mrs. D. Lichtenstein of 775 Beck St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Jeanne, to Mr. Ben J. Bobrick of Harlem.

JONES—GOING.—Mr. Frederick R. Going of 452 Riverside Drive, New York, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Rosalie Going, to Lieut. Kenneth Burr Jones of Cranford, N. J. Lieut. Jones is a graduate of Yale, Class '16, and received his commission at Fort Myer, Va. He is now stationed at Petersburg, Va.

OPPENHEIMER—HERZFELD.—Mrs. Sophie Herzfeld of 44 West 126th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alma J. Herzfeld, to Mr. Jerome H. Oppenheimer of Brooklyn.

SAFER—SCHAPIRO.—Mrs. Blume Schapiro of Boston announces the engagement of her daughter, Annette, to Mr. Maxwell S. Safer of the Bronx.

CLASTER — BREAKSTONE. — Lilyan R. Breakstone to Lester Claster.

COHN—HAFT.—Goldie Haft to Harry Cohn.

CRAGER—POLAK.—Miriam Polak to Irving Crager.

DEUTSCH—SCHOENFELD.—Blanche Schoenfeld to Martin Deutsch.

EISMAN—GOLDBERG.—Estelle Goldberg to Philip A. Eisman.

GOLD—SUDSAN.—Pauline Sudsan to Simon Gold, New York.

HAFT—ROSENBAUM.—Hortense Rosenbaum to Arthur K. Haft.

HATHAWAY—SAMENFELD.—Sylvivian Samenfeld to Edwin Hathaway.

ROSENSTEIN—HIRSCH.—Pauline Hirsch to William Rosenstein.

SCHOENFELD—MELTZER.—Eva Meltzer to William E. Schoenfeld.

Married.

GARBAT—LUBARSKI.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, at Long Branch, N. J., Miss Rachelle Lubarski, daughter of A. E. Lubarski, 452 Riverside Drive, to Dr. A. L. Garbat, son of I. M. Garbat, 71 East 91st St. Dr. De Sola Pool officiated.

TRASK—MOORE.—At Boston, Sept. 4, Mary S. Moore to William Ropes Trask.

WEEKS—SMITH.—Aug. 30, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Elizabeth M. Smith to Wilbur S. Weeks of Patchogue.

COHN—SMITH.—Sept. 1, Harriet A. Smith to Theodore Cohn.

HIRSHFIELD—LEVY.—Aug. 30, Susanne Levy to William Hirshfield.

LEVY—DAVIDSON.—Aug. 30, Alice Davidson to Arthur Levy.

MURRAY—FOUGERA.—Aug. 31, Franceni Fougera to Oscar J. Murray.

Brooklyn.

ANNABLE—PARMELEE.—Sept. 1, Juliana S. Parmelee to Oliver S. Annable.

DUSENBURY—SNEDECOR.—Sept. 1, Helen B. Snedecor to Louis Dusenbury.

Died.

ADLER.—Caroline, widow of Isaac Adler, formerly of Amsterdam, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 2, in her 71st year, beloved mother of Julius Adler, Fannie Kalisk, Rosa Loeb, and Helen Matlaw. Services Monday, at 8 P. M., at home of Mrs. M. Kalisk, 654 West 161st St. Interment at Amsterdam. No flowers.

DANIELS.—On Friday, Aug. 31, at Clinton, N. Y., Henry Everett Case Daniels, son of the late John H. and Frances Pomeroy Daniels. Evanston (Ill.) and Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

FLANNERY.—Mary D. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 9:30.

HENDRICKSON.—Entered into rest, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917, George D., in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 457 9th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.

HENDRICKS.—On Sept. 2, Albert, beloved husband of Helen E. Hendricks. Services will be held at the cemetery of the Congregation Shearith Israel, Cypress Hills, on Tuesday at 11:15.

HOWLAND. — Ida. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 2:30.

HUBBARD.—In Nantucket, Mass., Ella Palmer Hubbard, widow of Martin L. Hubbard, aged 72 years. Burial in Nantucket. Brooklyn and New Jersey papers please copy.

KLEIN.—On Aug. 30, 1917, Louis, in his 39th year, beloved son of Rebecca and brother of David Klein of Battle Creek, Mich. Funeral services at the Chapel, 503 Atlantic Av., near 3d Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

KREUSSER.—At his late residence, 108 Archer Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 1, John Kreusser, beloved husband of Louise F. Kreusser, (nee Ehrhart,) in his 60th year. Funeral services Tuesday, at 2:30.

LOEWENTHAL.—Samuel, in his 53d year, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, beloved husband of Sadie and devoted father of Harry, Bert, and Lillian. Funeral services from his late residence, 302 Convent Av., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment at Union Field Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M., John L. Murray, native of Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland, in his 52d year. Funeral from his late residence, 251 West 98th St., on Monday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.

MURRAY.—The Society of Restaurateurs regrets to announce the death of one of its executive members, Mr. John L. Murray, of Murray's Roman Gardens, which sad event took place on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M. All members are requested to attend the funeral, which will be held at his late residence, 251 West 98th St., at 10 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 3, 1917.

JOHN J. CAVANAGH, President.
HOWARD E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PARDON.—On Sept. 2, William Pardon, beloved husband of Juliet Frances Pardon, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services private.

PAUL.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, William Paul, Jr. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 1,060 Broad St., Newark, Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

READ.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, Henry Nash Read, M. D., in his 70th year. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 5. Interment private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

RANKIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917, James Murdoch Rankin. Funeral services at the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery, Monday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Sunday, Sept. 2, Mary H. Gardiner, beloved wife of John H. Reynolds. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at her late residence, 48 Midwood Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

SAXE.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, at the Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St., Sarah, beloved mother of Sigmund, Albert, Florence Salomon, and Etta. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—In London, England, Aug. 30, after a short illness, Jessie Agnew Smith, daughter of the late Elisha and Annie Agnew Smith of Liverpool and granddaughter of the late John T. Agnew of this city. Funeral services at St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, Monday, Sept. 3, at 2:30 P. M.

SYMMONS.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, after a lingering illness, Josephine E. Symmons, at her late residence, 511 West 151st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIMONEY.—At his residence, 580 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, after a long illness, Michael J. Timoney, beloved husband of Catherine Cassie Magennis and son of the late James and Susan Teevan Timoney of County Fermanagh, Ireland. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALSH.—On Aug. 31, 1917, Mary Teresa, beloved daughter of Patrick and Mary T. Walsh. Funeral at 10 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 3, from her late residence, 157 East 49th St., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

WENDELL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 27, Evert Jansen Wendell, at American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris, France; son of Jacob and Mary Bertodi Wendell, deceased. Memorial service will be held at a later date. Texas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Middle West papers please copy.

WENDELL.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, Evert Jansen Wendell, on Aug. 28, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.
HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

BARRETT.—Mary E., Aug. 31. Funeral 180 Lexington Av.

BUCKBEE.—De Witt, New Brighton, S. I., Sept. 1, aged 67. Funeral today.

BYRNE.—George, 219 East 78th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CALLAGHAN.—Margaret, 303 East 69th St., Sept. 1, aged 54. Funeral notice later.

DONOHUE.—Timothy J., 219 East 95th St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DUFFY.—Catherine, 826 10th Av., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FINN.—Abraham, 243 Audubon Av., Sept. 1. Funeral today, noon.

FLYNN.—Charles F., 290 West 12th St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GORDON.—Leonard, 107 West 98th St., Aug. 31, aged 9.

GRAY.—Mary A., 2,843 8th Av., Aug. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAMM.—Jacob, Aug. 31. Funeral 363 West 60th St.

HOVEY.—Alice J., 1,354 Fulton Av., Bronx, Aug. 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KELLERS.—Frederick, 1,144 Franklin Av., Bronx, Aug. 31, aged 67. Funeral private.

LEHNAW.—Clara, 13 Renwick St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEEHAN.—Cormac J., 312 West 18th St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Peter, Aug. 31. Funeral 406 3d Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

PRICE.—Harvey L., Presbyterian Hospital, Sept. 1. Funeral notice later.

RANKIN.—David, 77 West 101st St., Aug. 31. Funeral today.

RING.—Michael, 348 East 29th St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHAF.—Rosanna, 209 East 25th St., Aug. 31, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCOTT.—Patrick, 427 West 56th St., Sept. 1. Funeral notice later.

STANTON.—Walter F., 29 West 129th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOOD.—Mary T., 742 East 217th St., Aug. 31.

Brooklyn.

BERG.—Marie O., 291 Manhattan Av., Aug. 31, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BYARD.—Johanna, 1,518 Greene Av., Sept. 1, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—Ellen, 30 4th St., Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

EISENFIEGLER. — Theodore, 75 Lafayette Av., Sept. 1, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Died.

ELLNER.—Barbara, 1,860 Madison Av., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—Harold, 467 Harmon St., Aug. 31, aged 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HADGKISS.—Thomas, 8,823 4th Av., Sept. 1, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KUCHARSKI. — Wladyslaw, Holy Family Hospital, Aug. 31, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.

MATTUTAT.—William, 737 Coney Island Av., Aug. 31.

MULLINS.—William F., 31 Moffatt St., Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Anna, 267 Malbone St., Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Adam R., 282 Skillman St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SMITH.—Anna B., 79 Herkimer St., Sept. 1.

WESTLEY.—Sarah A., 158 Carlton Av., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BURKE.—Marguerite E., 61 Gautier Av., Jersey City, Aug. 31.

ECKHOFF.—William L., 10 Mill Road, Jersey City, Aug. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KERR.—William A., 1,103 Garden St., Hoboken, Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McKEW.—John, 192 Mercer St., Jersey City, Aug. 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

BOSLETT.—James, Evergreen, Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FOGARTY.—Carrie A., Woodhaven, Aug. 31. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GRUSELL.—Hazel, Rockaway Beach, Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KAUFMANN.—Louise, 93 Yale Av., Jamaica, Aug. 31, aged 57.

KLARMAN.—Andrew, Evergreen, Aug. 31, aged 63.

MOORE.—Charles T., Lynbrook, Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

WOOLSEY.—Henry, Cedarhurst, Sept. 1, aged 62. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

BARNETT.—David, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Sept. 9, 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—Honora, in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1916.

ESBERG.—Solomon, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 9, 2 P. M.

FLECK.—Gussie, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Sept. 9, 12:30 P. M.

GARFUNKEL.—Mashie H., unveiling monument, Union Field Cemetery, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.

GLANTZ. — Albert, unveiling monument, Mount Judah Cemetery, Sept. 9, 2 P. M.

HALLAM.—Mary A., in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1915.

HUSSEY.—Daniel B., mass Ascension Church, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.

KAMSLER.—Albert M., unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Sept. 9, 2:30 P. M.

KREILSHEIMER.—Lina, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 9, 2 P. M.

LENNON.—Charles K., mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LEONARD. — Margaret, mass St. Francis Xavier's Church, today, 9 A. M.

LEVY.—Flora, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Sept. 9, 2:30 P. M.

MOXHAM.—Teresa F., mass St. Charles Borromeo Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

MULDREW.—Frederick C., in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1916.

NEWMARK.—Benjamin, in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1904.

RABAU.—Teney, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Sept. 9, 11 A. M.

RACHE.—George H., mass Our Lady of Lourdes Church, today, 9 A. M.

REUBENS.—Charles, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.

ROSENBURGH.—Johanna, in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1915.

SCHEIER.—Ignatz, in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1908.

SCHOEN.—Henry, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.

SHEA.—Sarah A., in memory of; died Sept. 4, 1915.

SUSSMAN.—Minna, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.

WORTMAN.—Rose, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.

241st St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL Bway & 66th St.

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Algebra I	74	Chemistry	98

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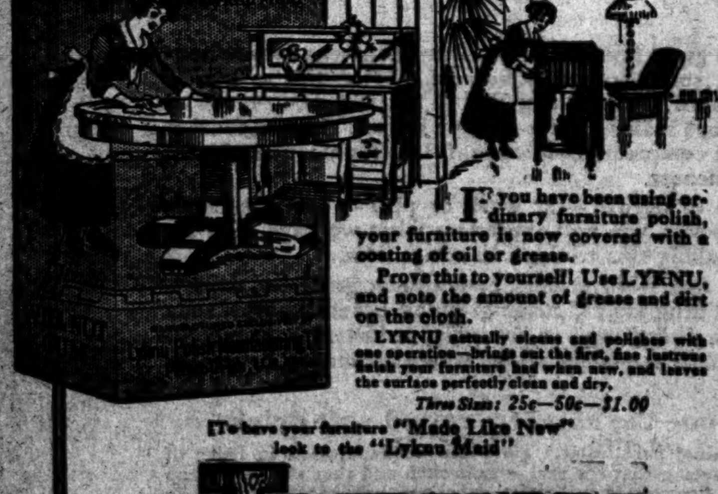

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VOSHELL ALSO TRIUMPHS

Defeats Beekman in Singles, and with Armstrong is Victor in Long Doubles Battle.

Miss Marie Wagner, women's national indoor champion; S. Howard Voshell, the men's national indoor champion, and Joseph J. Armstrong, who is ranked sixth in the nation's tennis world, were highly successful in the Red Cross exhibition matches held on the Atlantic Yacht Club's courts yesterday. Several hundred enthusiasts watched the struggles and contributed at least one dollar apiece to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association's Ambulance Fund.

Miss Wagner, whose playing was exceptional, was on the winning side in two matches. First she played a singles contest of one set against Mrs. Charles Vernon Hitchens, Middle States champion, and after disposing of Mrs. Hitchens at 6—2, Miss Wagner paired with Armstrong, and was a big factor in the defeat of Mrs. Hitchens and Watson M. Washburn at 6—1, 6—4 in a mixed doubles encounter.

Voshell seemed to have regained the form he displayed about a month ago, as he made short work of Leonard Beekman in a singles affair of one set, winning by 6—2. Following this contest Voshell played with Armstrong against Washburn and Beekman, and the Voshell team was successful by 7—9, 7—5, 6—4.

The men's doubles match was the most entertaining of the day, mainly because it was a desperate encounter closely contested and in doubt until the last point was scored. Voshell's noted overhead work and the long volleys of Armstrong slowly counted for victory, although Washburn's work at the net and his ability to cover two-thirds of the court kept the battle waging on even terms.

Beekman played with unusual confidence with Washburn, and made a capable partner for the former Harvard star. Beekman drove sharply and placed his drives with enough accuracy to force his opponents into the back court and allow Washburn to play the net without great opposition. Beekman's lobbing also was noticeable.

Voshell and Armstrong made up a much stronger team than was expected. Armstrong always has been a top doubles player, but Voshell usually finds trouble playing with a partner. In their match yesterday both appeared confident and worked together well, especially since it was the first time they had played together. Armstrong's puzzling underhand cut service and his swift returns frequently had Washburn and Beekman in trouble.

Miss Wagner played exceptional tennis against Mrs. Hitchens. These feminine leaders have met several times in the last year, and always the struggle has been close and hard fought. It was no exception yesterday. Miss Wagner was severe with her cross court returns and managed to keep Mrs. Hitchens defending her backhand court most of the time. The Middle States champion met the attack of Miss Wagner with some finished placement shots, but the national indoor champion was adept with passing shots and triumphed decisively.

Playing with Armstrong, Miss Wagner again exhibited the doubles skill which has brought her national attention many times in the past. Miss Wagner does not wince under the hardest volleys, and she plays a half court game which at most times finds masculine or feminine opponents baffled to find an opening. With the placements and good defense of Armstrong Miss Wagner was invincible, notwithstanding Washburn and Mrs. Hitchens were on top of every play and waged a great fight.

MANY IN TENNIS TOURNEY.

Staten Island Singles Draws Ninety Net Performers.

With ninety entries the Staten Island Red Cross tennis singles tournament started yesterday at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, and so interested and active were the players that the tournament progressed into the third round. Playing on the numerous turf courts the contestants found many opportunities for unusual exhibitions. Six players got into the round before the semi-finals, they being W. Hamlon, L. Austin, H. A. Cawse, B. A. Blyth, O. A. Blazebrook, and A. Fisher. Few defaults were noted.

The summaries:

Staten Island Red Cross Singles.—Preliminary Round—Parmelee defeated Smith, 6—4, 6—4; Allen defeated Wemple, 6—2, 6—1; Hoag defeated Shriver, 6—1, 6—1; Waterworth defeated Radsill, 6—0, 6—1; Blyth defeated Ellis, 6—1, 6—2; Jones defeated Waring, 6—0, 6—1.

First Round—Townsend defeated Kaufman, 6—2, 6—3; Thorne defeated De Revere, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2; Parmelee defeated Oxholm, 6—0, 6—3; Allen defeated Boedinghaus, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; Cawse defeated Hoag, 6—0, 6—1; Blyth defeated Remond, 6—3, 6—1; Theobald defeated Bade, 6—4, 6—1; L. Fisher defeated H. B. Brown, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3; Blazebrook defeated Traub, 6—4, 6—4; Barlow defeated MacCauley, 6—1, 6—0; A. Shriver defeated L. Hammond, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; J. Fisher defeated Ferris, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—Townsend defeated Ford, 6—2, 6—3; Ross defeated Darbe, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; Hamblyn defeated Bohn, 8—6, 6—4; W. Hamlon defeated Thorne, 6—1, 6—1; Cawse defeated Allen, 6—1, 6—1; Waterworth defeated Falkner, 6—3, 6—2; Blyth defeated Jones, 6—3, 6—1; L. Fisher defeated Babitts, 6—2, 8—6; Blazebrook defeated Wright, 6—1, 6—0; J. D. Ogilby defeated N. Cawse, 6—3, 6—0; Barlow defeated Bleades, 6—0, 6—0; J. Fisher defeated A. Shriver, 6—1, 8—6.

Third Round—W. Hamlon defeated E. M. Hamblyn, 6—3, 6—3; L. Austin defeated P. Parmelee, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; H. A. Cawse defeated H. Waterworth, 6—2, 6—1; B. A. Blyth defeated R. Theobald, 6—0, 6—3; O. A. Blazebrook defeated J. D. Ogilby, 6—3, 6—1; A. Fisher defeated C. Barlow, 7—5, 6—3.

BOY NET CHAMPION VICTOR.

Richards Makes Winning Start for Yonkers Tennis Title.

Fresh from his triumph in the national boys' tennis championship at Forest Hills, Vincent Richards began play yesterday at the Park Hill Country Club in the Yonkers city championship with twenty other ambitious performers. Richards succeeded in his first round match by disposing of W. H. Pritchard by 6—2, 6—2.

The tournament is an annual affair for a challenge cup presented by the Yonkers Herald. The trophy is now in possession of Herbert Foster, who will meet the winner of the present competition. All first round matches and three second round struggles were completed.

The summaries:

Yonkers Singles Championship.—First Round—Jerome Lang defeated Ralph Price, 6—2, 6—4; Mark Walsh defeated Richard Fitzgibbon, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3; Francis Jarvis defeated W. Mook, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; Vincent Richards defeated W. H. Pritchard, 6—2, 6—2; A. M. Bailey defeated Merrill Sands, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Jerome Lang defeated Mark Walsh, 7—5, 0—6, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated A. M. Bailey, 6—3, 6—2; Thomas Moore defeated G. L. Babson, 6—3, 6—3.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 9; St. Paul, 3; (10 innings.)
St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 2.
Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 3.
Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 4. (Called 11th inning; darkness.)
Columbus, 3; Louisville, 1.
Toledo, 8; Indianapolis, 1.

GIANTS today with BOSTON. 10:15 A. M. & 3 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

GIRL MAKES LONG SWIM.

Miss Freeman Covers Trip from Spuyten Duyvil to Battery.

Miss Lucy Freeman of the local National Women's Life-Saving League, holder of the national A. A. U. long-distance swimming championship for women, yesterday added further to her laurels as one of the country's foremost long-distance natators when she swam down the Hudson River from Spuyten Duyvil to the Battery, without interruption, in 3:59:22 2-5. The distance is estimated at between thirteen and fifteen miles.

This strenuous swim has never before been undertaken by a woman, and seldom by a man. Throughout the long journey Miss Freeman never faltered, and she finished her arduous task about 200 yards out in the Hudson from the Battery wall. Her only worry when she climbed into the launch which had accompanied her on her swim was about her appearance before a moving picture camera which was operating close by.

Miss Freeman attempted the swim a week ago, but had to be taken out of the water at 110th Street because driftwood and river craft hampered her progress. Yesterday there were none of these objectionable features, and the young woman proceeded on her journey, chatting at times with those in the motor craft guiding her. The entire swim was made close to the Manhattan shore, and seldom did Miss Freeman go out further than a hundred yards.

Miss Freeman splashed into the water at Spuyten Duyvil at exactly 11 minutes after 11 o'clock, when the tide was at ebb. This condition of the water remained with the title-holder for the first two miles and gave her the most strenuous work of the entire distance. Her powerful four-beat, trudgeon crawl-stroke carried her along at a rapid pace and at 12:09:05 she passed Washington Point, going with the tide. The Fort Lee Ferry was left behind at 1:10:02 1-5 and at 1:55:34 Miss Freeman had passed Seventy-second Street. She reached Forty-second Street at 2:12:40 and swam past Twenty-third at 2:25:12. The last leg of her journey found Miss Freeman bucking a strong head wind and rough water, but she never changed her pace or stroke. Instead, she swam in machine-like manner to the Battery and was lifted out of the water into a launch at 3:10:22 2-5.

The best time heretofore for the swim was made by Robert Dowling in his journey around Manhattan Island two year ago, when for this particular part of his swim he was clocked in 4:30.

TROTTER DEFEATS PACER.

Oakland Boy Takes Measure of Speedway Champion.

A surprise was sprung yesterday on the Harlem Speedway at the sixth midsummer matinée of the Road Drivers' Association when Clover Patch, J. A. Murphy's pacing mare which has been champion of the speedway for the last three years, was downed in a match race against her stablemate, Oakland Boy, a trotter. Murphy's trotter, making its first appearance in speedway competition after a long absence, led the pacing queen to the wire in two straight heats, taking the first by a nose and the second by about a neck. The times for the half-mile journey were 1:06½ and 1:07½.

In the colt class J. Leonard's Silent Sister encountered her stiffest opposition since her first appearance in the speedway, when she was forced to go three heats before earning the winner's ribbon. In the first and third brushes Silent Sister led by convincing margins, but A. T. Meckel's Fox Dean pulled up strong near the finish of the second heat and gained the honors.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.—TROTTING AND PACING.

Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith).......1 1
Clover Patch, br. m., (D. McClary)........2 2
Time—1:06½; 1:07½.

1:07 CLASS.—TROTTING AND PACING.

Ben Todd, b. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)......1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)..........2 2
Time—1:11; 1:06.

1:09 CLASS.—TROTTING.

Kinetic, ro. m., (W. O'Neill)...........2 1 1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter).....1 2 2
Time—1:08½; 1:08¼; 1:10¼.

COLT CLASS.

Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard).......1 2 1
Fox Dean, b. g., (A. T. Meckel)..........2 1 2
The Gift, b. s., (R. Jacobs).............3 3 3
Time—1:16; 1:16½; 1:17.

MATCH RACE—ONE HEAT.

Fox Dean, b. g., (J. Leonard)...............1
The Gift, b. s., (R. Jacobs)................2
Time—1:17½.

BASEBALL FOR NEW ARMY.

Drafted Men to be Guests at Tomorrow's Game at Ebbets Field.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, has invited the members of the National Army to be his guests after their parade tomorrow at the game to be played between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs.

The young men who have been accepted for the new army will enter the ball grounds through the Bedford Avenue gate, marching in columns and headed by three bands which will accompany them on their street parade. At the gate they will be met by the three pitchers of the Brooklyn Club, Smith, Cadore, and Majus, who have been drafted and by any members of the Philadelphia Club who have been called for service and escorted about the grounds to the seats reserved for them.

The game will be called at 3:30, or as near to that time as the carrying out of the parade program will admit.

YACHTS IN CLOSE FINISH.

Mars Wins Manhasset Bay Race, with Hydra Second.

A strong easterly wind was blowing when eleven yachts of the "star" class lined up for a brush over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club, in Manhasset Bay, yesterday. Another exciting finish resulted. Four yachts crossed the finish line within 41 seconds.

Mars, cleverly sailed by her owner, L. A. V. Percival, led the way 16 seconds ahead of Charles E. Hyde's Hydra. The Shadow, sailed by W. L. Inslee of the Bayside Yacht Club, beat E. V. Willis, in the Altair, for third place, by 5 seconds.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell, the tennis expert, tried his hand with the Half Moon and finished near the rear. George A. Corry ran aground with his Little Dipper.

The summary:

Start, 3:25. Course, 6 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mars, L. A. V. Percival	5:20:09	1:55:09
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:20:25	1:55:25
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:20:45	1:55:45
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:20:50	1:55:50
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:22:35	1:57:35
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:22:42	1:57:42
Aria, G. Abbott	5:23:03	1:58:03
Leo, M. Edgerton	5:24:23	1:59:23
Half Moon, T. R. Pell	5:39:15	2:14:15
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5:42:45	2:17:45
Little Dipper, George A. Corry	Did not finish	

RANI OUTSAILS FLEET.

Defeats Jack o' Lantern in Indian Harbor Yacht Club Races.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 2.—In a light southwest breeze the Rani, owned by Clifford B. Mallory and sailed by George E. Gartland, was the winner today in the race of the Arrow Class yachts over the Indian Habor Yacht Club's five-mile course. She finished 1 minute and 9 seconds ahead of Leonard H. Dyer's Jack o' Lantern, which was sailed by Francis S. Page.

The summary:

INDIAN HARBOR ARROW CLASS.

Start—11:50 A. M.; Course 5 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Rani, C. B. Mallory	12:51:41	1:01:41
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	12:52:50	1:02:50
Hawk, R. B. Slavins	12:53:00	1:03:00
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:53:46	1:03:46
Bubble, W. H. Bowes	Did not finish	

Flushing Golf Results.

In the second round at match play for the President's Cup on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday F. B. Porter beat R. R. Phillips, 3 and 2. The match play rounds will continue today.

BARNES AND HAGEN TRIUMPH AT GOLF

Overcome Lead and Beat Nicholls and Smith by 2 and 1 in Wykagyl Match.

After being 3 up with only nine holes to go in their thirty-six-hole match with Walter B. Hagen of Rochester and James Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley at Wykagyl yesterday, Gilbert Nicholls of Great Neck and Alex Smith of Wykagyl found prosperity not to their liking, and allowed the visiting professionals to walk away with the match by 2 up and 1 to go. Barnes and Hagen negotiated the hazardous Wykagyl course in a best ball of 71, 70—141, while Nicholls and Smith got round the double journey in 70, 73—143.

Although only a few enthusiastic followers of the royal and ancient sport managed to get up early enough to see the first eighteen holes of the match played during the dewy morning, there were several hundred following the professional stars in the afternoon. Hagen played especially well during the afternoon, and by his efforts almost entirely the local pair was defeated.

Nicholls and Smith made the morning journey in 70, and were 1 up on their illustrious opponents when the luncheon rest came. Smith played exceptionally well during the morning session, and Nicholls, too, managed to keep Hagen and Barnes in the background.

Smith and Nicholls started in the afternoon as if they would make a runaway of the match. At the sixth hole of the afternoon Hagen was on in one pitch shot, but needed three putts, and lost that hole when the worst he should have had was a half. At the seventh Hagen missed a one-foot putt and again lost a chance to halve that hole. Smith sank a nine-foot putt at the ninth and turned with Nicholls toward home 3 up by the clever shot.

From here to the finish Hagen and Barnes did nothing wrong and their opponents could do nothing right. Barnes won the tenth with a 3 and Hagen got a 4 at the eleventh to win that hole. Hagen's remarkable 3 at the thirteenth squared the match. As if this were not enough Hagen put his team in front with a 4 to win the fourteenth. At the seventeenth Hagen capped a round of brilliant play by sinking a twenty-foot putt for a 3, the longest putt of the match. Barnes also got a 3 on this whole, while neither Nicholls nor Smith could do better than 4.

Alex Smith made the home hole in 5 on both journeys and was the only player of the four to achieve such success. The best ball cards follow:

MORNING ROUND.

Barnes and Hagen—
Out ....4 4 4 6 3 3 3 4 4—35
Nicholls and Smith—
Out ....4 4 5 5 3 3 3 4 4—35
Barnes and Hagen—
In ....3 4 4 3 5 4 3 4 6—36—71
Nicholls and Smith—
In ....3 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 5—35—70

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Barnes and Hagen—
Out ....4 3 4 5 3 4 4 4 5—36
Barnes and Hagen—
In ....3 4 4 4 4 3 3 6—34—70
Nicholls and Smith—
Out ....4 3 5 5 3 3 3 4 4—34
Nicholls and Smith—
In ....5 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 5—39—73

SPENCER DEFEATS KRAMER.

It Took Four Heats for the New Champion to Outride the Old.

NEWARK, Sept. 2.—Arthur Spencer, the national cycling champion, defeated Frank L. Kramer in a mile match race at the Velodrome here this afternoon. It took four heats to decide the race. Kramer was the winner of the first by a length and in the second the two speed kings finished in a dead heat, while Kramer lost the third by a length, and Spencer showed the way home in the deciding one by two lengths.

Willie Spencer, a brother of the "champ," won a ten-mile invitation race in which he beat out Alf Goullet, Bob Spears, Jake Magin and Alf Grenda. The time was 20 minutes 49 3-5 seconds. Spencer, Goullet, and Spears finished pretty near abreast.

Earl Thompson of San Francisco took the two-thirds-mile handicap for amateurs, riding from the 80-yard mark, while Fred Taylor, after sustaining a bad fall in his heat of the miss and out race, came out and won the final of the event.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British soccer season opened yesterday with a full schedule of games. Large crowds turned out at all the grounds, especially in the London district, where numbers of Americans passed through the turnstiles.

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackpool	3	Oldham Athletic	2
Bolton Wanderers	3	Stoke	5
Everton	3	Southport Central	1
Manchester City	2	Stockport County	1
Burslem Port Vale	2	Liverpool	3
Rochdale	9	Burnley	1
Preston North End	1	Bury	0

MIDLAND SECTION.

Sheffield Wednesday	0	Leeds City	1
Bradford City	0	Sheffield United	2
Notts County	2	Leicester Fosse	1
Huddersfield Town	2	Notts Forest	1
Rotherham County	2	Bradford	0
Lincoln City	2	Barnsley	1
Birmingham	2	Hull City	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Crystal Palace	2	Tottenham Hotspur	4
Brentford	1	Clapton Orient	0
Chelsea	3	Milwall	4
West Ham United	6	Fulham	1
Arsenal	2	Queens Pk. Rangers	0

Scottish League.

Hearts	1	Hibernians	0
Dumbarton	0	Morton	1
Clydebank	1	Falkirk	1
Kilmarnock	2	Ayr United	0
Partick Thistle	2	Rangers	0
Celtic	3	Clyde	2
Airdrieonians	3	St. Mirren	0
Third Lanark	3	Queens Park	0
Hamilton Ac.	3	Motherwell	3

COFFEY IN RING AGAIN.

Irish Heavyweight to Box Madden at Fairmont A. C.

Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight boxer, who has been out of local ring competition since his bout several months ago with Carl Morris, will make his reappearance in action this evening at the Fairmont A. C. against Bartley Madden, the sturdy west side heavyweight, for ten rounds. Coffey has been indulging in light training stunts, and is reported now in excellent physical condition. Other bouts arranged for tonight are:

Yorkville S. C.—Jimmy Kane vs. Willie Kohler. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Allie Nack vs. Leo Johnson. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Dutch Brandt vs. Freddie Reese; K. O. Joe Daly vs. Teddy Jacobs. Both ten-round bouts.

Boxers Ready for Bout.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Everything is in readiness for the fifteen-round heavyweight boxing contest at the baseball park here tomorrow afternoon between Fred Fulton of Minnesota and Carl Morris of Oklahoma. Matt Hinkel of Cleveland, one of the promoters, will referee.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	000 000 000 000 000 001—1	5	2
Providence	000 000 000 000 000 000—0	5	2

Second game postponed; darkness.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—7	7	2
Richmond	0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 0—6	10	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	77	54	.588
Toronto	79	55	.590
Providence	75	54	.581
Newark	75	56	.573
Rochester	62	72	.463
Buffalo	58	72	.446
Richmond	48	78	.381
Montreal	46	81	.377

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Baltimore.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Montreal at Rochester.
Providence at Richmond.
Morning and afternoon games at each place.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1. (First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 7; Detroit, 2. (First game.)
Chicago, 6; Detroit, 5. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	77	42	.647
Philadelphia	67	51	.568
St. Louis	68	60	.531
Cincinnati	68	63	.519
Chicago	63	65	.492
Brooklyn	59	61	.492
Boston	50	66	.431
Pittsburgh	40	84	.323

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	85	47	.644
Boston	76	47	.618
Cleveland	71	60	.542
Detroit	66	63	.512
Washington	57	64	.471
New York	56	65	.463
St. Louis	50	81	.382
Philadelphia	44	78	.361

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York. (Two games; first starts 10:30 A. M.; second starts 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn. (Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh. (Two games.)
Chicago at St. Louis. (Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston. (Two games.)
Washington at Philadelphia. (Two games.)
Detroit at Chicago. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Cleveland. (Two games.)

CARDS GAIN EVEN BREAK.

Cubs Take First Game, but St. Louis Wins Second.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—St. Louis and Chicago divided today's double-header, Chicago taking the first game 5 to 1, and St. Louis the second 4 to 2.

In the first game Chicago bunched hits off Packard in the fourth and fifth innings, which, with an error by Cruise and a fielder's choice, gave the visitors all their runs. Errors by Kilduff and Wilson enabled St. Louis to take the second.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	5	1	0	1	0	Long,rf	2	1	1	0	0
Kilduff,ss	4	2	2	1	4	Betzel,2b	3	0	1	1	5
Wolter,lf	4	0	2	0	0	Smith,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Zeider,2b	4	0	0	6	5	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Cruise,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Elliott,c	3	0	0	5	3	Gonzales,c	4	0	1	2	1
Carter,p	4	1	1	0	3	Packard,p	3	0	2	0	5
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	7	27	17	Total	32	1	9	27	13

a Batted for Packard in ninth.
Errors—Wolter, Carter, Cruise, Paulette.

Chicago	0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Carter, Gonzales, Baird. Three-base hit—Wolter. Stolen bas—Betzel. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Cruise, Betzel, Elliott. Double plays—Zeider and Deal; Zeider and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Carter, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Carter, 9 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Packard, 7 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Carter, 5; Packard, 2. Time—2 hours 2 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Flack,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Betzel,2b	4	2	1	1	5	Kilduff,ss	4	0	1	2	6
Smith,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Wolter,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	4	1	7	Doyle,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Cruise,lf	2	0	0	4	0	Deal,3b	3	1	1	2	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Williams,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Baird,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Snyder,c	2	0	0	4	2	Wilson,c	3	0	1	3	0
Meadows,p	2	0	0	0	2	aWortman	0	0	0	0	0
						Elliott,c	0	0	0	1	1
						Aldridge,p	2	0	0	0	4
						bZeider	1	0	0	0	0
						Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	28	4	7	27	16	Total	33	2	7	24	16

a Ran for Wilson in seventh.
b Batted for Aldridge in seventh.
Errors—Hornsby, Kilduff, Merkle, Wilson.

St. Louis	0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 ..—4
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hit—Deal. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Meadows. Double plays—Kilduff, Doyle and Merkle; Kilduff and Merkle; Betzel, Hornsby and Paulette; Elliott, Doyle and Elliott. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge, 1; Prendergast, 1; Meadows, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Aldridge, 5 hits, 0 runs in 6 innings; Meadows, 7 and 2 in 9; Prendergast, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Aldridge, 2; Meadows, 5. Time—1 hour 34 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 1; Hartford, 0.

WHITE SOX CLIMB CLOSER TO TITLE

Chicago Defeats Detroit Twice and Gains Full Game on Boston Rivals.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Chicago gained a full game on Boston today by winning both games of a double-header from Detroit, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, the latter contest going ten innings. Chicago now is leading Boston by four and one-half games.

Chicago concentrated all its attack in the first and third innings of the initial game and scored all its runs. Cicotte had the visitors baffled in all innings except the fifth, when three hits and a base on balls netted two runs.

Russell blew up in the ninth inning of the second game after holding the Jennings men to three scattered hits. The visitors' rally in this round netted them four runs and the lead, but pinch hitters evened the count in the Chicago ninth.

Chicago made its winning run when E. Collins walked and stole second and third after one out. Jackson then flied to left and E. Collins counted.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	2
McMullin,3b	2	1	1	0	1	Dyer,ss	0	0	0	2	1
E.Collins,2b	2	1	0	5	4	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	2	3	1	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	3	6	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	7	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	1	2	Burns,1b	4	1	2	4	6
Schalk,c	3	0	1	5	2	Young,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	1	Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	1
						Mitchell,p	3	0	1	0	4
						aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	7	10	27	10	Total	35	2	10	24	9

a Batted for Mitchell in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Veach.

Chicago	4 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 ..—7
Detroit	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—McMullin, Jackson, Burns. Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—Felsch, McMullin. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—J. Collins. Double plays—Bush to Young; Young to Dyer to Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 7. Base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; Cicotte, 1. Earned runs—Mitchell, 6; Cicotte, 2. Hit by pitcher—McMullin. Struck out—Mitchell, 3; Cicotte, 1. Time—1 hour, 37 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Bush,ss	3	0	1	2	0
McMullin,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Dyer,ss	1	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	4	2	1	4	1	Vitt,3b	5	1	1	3	6
Jackson,lf	4	1	0	4	0	Cobb,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Veach,lf	4	1	1	6	0
Gandil,1b	1	2	0	8	0	Heilman,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	3	4	Harper,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	8	3	Burns,1b	4	1	2	14	1
aMurphy	1	1	1	0	0	Young,2b	3	1	1	0	3
Lynn,c	0	0	0	2	1	Stanage,c	4	0	1	2	1
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	1	Cun'gham,p	3	0	0	0	4
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0						
bJ.Collins	1	0	1	0	0						
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	29	6	5	30	13	Total	36	5	9	*29	15

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Schalk in ninth.
b Batted for Danforth in ninth.
Errors—Risberg, (2,) Veach, Young, Stanage, Cunningham.

Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 1—6
Detroit	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5

Two-base hits—Young, Murphy. Stolen bases—Cobb, Liebold, Gandil, E. Collins, (3,) J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—McMullin, Gandil, Risberg, Schalk. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Jackson. Double play—Vitt, Burns, and Vitt. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; Cunningham, 6; Danforth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits and 4 runs in 8 1-3 innings; Cunningham, 5 and 4 in 9 2-3; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 2-3; Williams, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; Cunningham, 3; Danforth, 1; Williams, 2. Time—2 hours 7 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand.

INDIANS TAKE THE FIRST.

Defeat Browns, 7 to 4, Using One of Their Recruit Pitchers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis in the first of the series here today, 7 to 4. Each club started a recruit pitcher, but neither was able to finish. Torkleson, however, went far enough to get credit for the victory.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	1	2	1	0	Sloan,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	2	2	Smith,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Speaker,cf	3	1	2	0	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Harris,1b	2	1	1	14	1	Severeid,c	2	0	0	2	3
Evans,3b	4	0	0	1	3	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Turner,2b	4	2	2	4	6	Magee,3b	4	1	1	1	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	4	1	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	0	2
Torkleson,p	2	0	0	0	4	Wright,p	0	0	0	1	0
Coumbe,p	2	0	1	0	2	Sothoron,p	2	0	2	1	3
						aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	11	27	19	Total	33	4	9	24	13

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
Errors—Harris, Smith.

Cleveland	0 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 ..—7
St. Louis	2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Pratt, Smith, Sothoron, Turner, Coumbe, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Wright, Lavan, Roth. Sacrifice fly—Harris. Double plays—Turner and Harris; Evans and O'Neill; Evans and Chapman. Hits and earned runs—Off Wright, 4 hits and 4 runs in 2 innings; Sothoron, 7 and 3 in 7; Torkleson, 7 and 2 in 5 1-3; Coumbe, 2 and 0 in 3 2-3. Bases on balls—Off Wright, 2; Sothoron, 1; Torkleson, 4; Coumbe, 1. Struck out—Sothoron, 3; Torkleson, 4. Base on error—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 6. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

PIRATES TAKE LOOSE GAME.

Errors by Reds Help Visitors Win by 8-to-7 Score.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Pittsburgh won a loosely played game from Cincinnati today, 8 to 7. Both sides batted freely, but Cincinnati's errors were costly and gave Pittsburgh three runs.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	4	2	2	1	0	Neale,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Flynn,lf	1	0	0	1	0	Kopf,ss	3	2	2	8	6
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Roush,cf	3	2	1	4	0
King,rf	3	0	1	4	0	Chase,1b	5	0	2	7	8
Carey,cf	5	1	3	3	0	Griffith,rf	5	0	0	2	1
Ward,ss	5	0	0	2	0	McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	2	1
J.Wag'r,3b	4	1	1	1	4	Shean,2b	4	0	1	6	1
Pitler,2b	4	1	0	1	4	Wingo,c	3	2	2	0	0
W.Wag'r,c	5	1	3	3	2	Regan,p	1	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	2	1	1	0	2	Mitchell,p	1	1	1	1	1
Evans,p	1	0	0	0	0	Magee,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Steele,p	0	0	0	0	1	Cueto,c	0	0	0	0	1
aFischer	1	0	0	0	0	Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bReuther	1	0	0	0	0
						cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
						dGroh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	12	27	13	Total	35	7	9	27	15

a Batted for Evans in eighth.
b Batted for Regan in the fifth.
c Batted for Wingo in the eighth.
d Batted for Schneider in the ninth.
Errors—J. Wagner, Kopf, Shean, Regan, Schneider.

Pittsburgh	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1—8
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 1—7

Two-base hit—J. Wagner. Three-base hits—Carey, Wingo, Roush. Stolen bases—Roush, (2). Sacrifice hits—King, Mollwitz, Pitler. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 3; Mitchell, 2; Steele, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Grimes, 7 hits and 5 runs in 6 1-3 innings; Evans, 1 and 1 in 2-3; Regan, 7 and 3 in 5; Mitchell, 4 and 2 in 3; Steele, 1 and 1 in 2; Schneider, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes, (Neale). Struck out—By Grimes, 3; Steele, 2; Mitchell, 2. Time—2:26. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

NEWARK WINS LONG GAME.

Enzmann Pitches Eleven Hitless Innings Against Providence.

NEWARK, Sept. 2.—The Newark International League Club defeated Providence in an exciting eighteen-inning game here today by a score of 1 to 0. Gregg fanned twenty batsmen, but lost the game in the eighteenth by his wild throw of Enzmann's sacrifice, which allowed Egan to score.

During the first thirteen innings Enzmann held the visitors to two hits, pitching eleven straight no-hit, no-run innings. Gregg passed five men and Enzmann two. The defeat caused Providence to lose first place in the league race. A second scheduled game could not be played owing to darkness.

YANKEES BEAT COLLEGIANS.

Miller and Baumann Lead Attack to Victory, 4 to 0.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 2.—The New York Americans defeated the Collegians, semi-professionals, here today by a score of 4 to 0. Miller and Baumann led the Yankees' attack.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 ..—4	12	0
Collegians	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1

Batteries—Wilson and Water; Love, Monroe and Alexander.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 1; Chattanooga, 0. (11 innings.)
Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 1.
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 2.
Atlanta, 7; New Orleans, 5.

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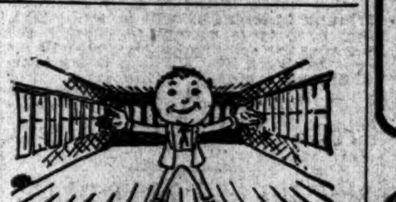

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DOUBLE ROOM, with shower bath, $3 and $3.50; with tub and shower, $4, $4.50, $5.50, $6 and $7.
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SAMPLE ROOMS, $2.50 to $6.

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SPECIAL RACE TRAINS FOR LABOR DAY ONLY.
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33rd St. and 7th Ave., and also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 minutes later. East New York 8 minutes later. Also reached by Trolley.
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ADMISSION—GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $3. LADIES, $1.50.

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Men Enrolled in the National Army

Reports received yesterday from twenty exemption boards in the city showed that 248 men had been enrolled in the new national army. The draft situation to date is shown in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Enrolled to Date.	Needed to Fill Quota.
Bronx	22	4,712	4,069	643
Brooklyn	66	13,764	12,257	1,507
Manhattan	82	16,356	14,548	1,808
Queens	15	3,035	2,982	53
Richmond	4	754	716	38
Total	189	38,621	34,572	4,049

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
Longwood Avenue and Kelly Street.
QUOTA, 224. ENROLLED, 156.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 7

MEN ENROLLED.

Simon, Samuel, 566 Beck St.
Martin, Henry, 897 E. 147th St.
Tenoyo, Joseph, 230 Pine St., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
Sloan, Sam, 836 Dawson St.
Clare, Irving, 917 Longwood Av.
Solomon, Harry, 848 Dawson St.
Gutel, Charles, 943 Avenue St. John.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
1,025 East 163d St.
QUOTA, 268. ENROLLED, 196.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 10

MEN ENROLLED.

Cohen, Louis A., 969 Hoe Av.
Hirschhorn, Jacob, 940 Fox St.
Perstein, Alexander, 956 Fox St.
Levenson, Harry, 949 Hoe Av.
Feigenson, H. I., 4,210 Avenue J, Brooklyn.
Walsh, Arthur, 1,223 Theriot Av.
Kaplan, Abraham P., 407 Southern Boulevard.
Nadel, Frank, 957 Simpson St.
Glanbinger, Joseph, 1,159 East 165th St.
Kreiman, Alexander, 906 Intervale Av.

DISTRICT NO. 13.
1,585 Prospect Av.
QUOTA, 243. ENROLLED, 186.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 11

MEN ENROLLED.

Koster, Jack M., 1,977 Franklin Av.
Gelb, August, Jr., 1,317 Tinton Av.
Sartman, Clemens, 1,421 Franklin Av.
Hochman, Jacob, 1,412 Franklin Av.
Stois, George, Jr., 820 Ritter Place.
McGowan, Frederick L., 1,417 Clinton Av.
Zambrotsky, Abraham, 1,227 Boston Road.
Kutik, Morris, 1,384 Bristow St.
Simon, Bernard, 1,231 Union Av.
Eagiyas, Joseph, 651 Jefferson Place.
Schwartz, Edward, 1,861 Fulton Av.
Brand, Louis, 1,502 Crotona Park East.
Fieman, Jacob, 3,706 3d Av.
Hochman, Harry, 1,234 Boston Road.
Larie, David, 1,384 Bristow St.
Wenzel, Joseph, 3,716 3d Av.
Abrams, Victor, 1,675 Southern Boulevard.
Silverman, Max, 1,505 Charlotte St.
Wishnoff, Benjamin, 407 Jennings St.
Kresh, Steve, 3,478 3d Av.
Erlich, Oscar, 581 E. 170th St.
Smallman, Gerald, 1,842 Franklin Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 26.
Concord and Navy Streets.
QUOTA, 183. ENROLLED, 183.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
The following men failed to appear and have been certified for service, according to the board:
Laris, Sam, 242 Tillary St.
Kocskedawski, Anthony, 212 Gold St.
King, Horace W., 124 Duffield St.
Creighton, James, 25 Claremont Av.
Delenski, Frank, 199 Gold St.
Vastilan, Palladie, 93 Johnson St.
McMenamin, Michael, 272 Gold St.
Harrison, Joseph, 261 High St.
Rossi, John, 54 Myrtle Av.
McKson, James, 210 Gold St.
Roberts, Edward, 40 Johnson St.
Cocini, Christopher, 203 Bridge St.
Giannon, Thomas J., 119 North Portland Av.
Maoognas, Anesito, 245 High St.
Ulrich, Elmer, 896 Jay St.
Fieco, Michael, 53 North Elliott Place.
Gillen, John J., 87 Raymond St.
Maniogo, Eniogio, 111 Nassau Court.
Mallck, Adolph, 267 Tillary St.
Klein, Jacob, 136 North Oxford St.
Amadei, Frank, 250 Gold St.
Crabont, Carlo, 83 Tillary St.
Donnin, Frank, 275 Myrtle Av.
Mmoll, Albert, 218 Nassau St.
Asoncion, Vicente, 245 High St.
Cruz, Mateo, 261 High St.
Castello, Peter, 87 Johnson St.
Marthold, John B., 216 Navy St.
Rolek, Macsaw, 293 Park Av.
Smith, James, 18 Fleet Place.
Sernle, Demetrio, 243 High St.
Alessandro, Gaetano, 55 North Elliott Place.
Riecl, Antonio, 27 St. Edward St.
De Pito, James, 81 Navy St.
Schnlitz, Fred, 130 Park Av.
McLaughlin, John, 62 Lawrence St.
Daust, Alfred, 840 Jay St.
Grudistan, Philipio, 108 Park Av.
Reynolds, Patrick, 120 Chapel St.
Riso, Sebastiano, 10 Flushing Av.
Fedoraro, John, 852 Nassau St.
Stanzio, Arcangelo, 228 High St.
Acestulli, Frank, 49 North Portland Av.
Manzo, Anthony, 805 Hudson Av.
Divers, Frank, 855 Pearl St.
Ferrari, John, 70 St. Edward St.
De Osamoe, Marino, 16 Nassau St.
Gast, John J., 60 Johnson St.
Marsh, Edwin H., 50 Myrtle Av.
Scarfato, Genaro, 15 Sycamore St.
Carter, Harley, 61 Johnson St.
Dunnigan, Francis, 91 Johnson St.

DISTRICT NO. 37.
4th Av. and 29th St.
QUOTA, 208. ENROLLED, 192.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 69

MEN ENROLLED.

Andersen, William, 952 4th Av.
Collie, Joseph F., 229 24th St.
Maggio, Joseph, 535 40th St.
Morrison, Duncan, Jr., 589 48th St.
Fay, James A., 610 48th St.
Carpinski, Bronck, 4,156 Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville, S. I.
Soarelli, Thomas, 271 22d St.
Karlberg, William T., 4,410 4th Av.
Molinari, William A., 114 32d St.
Olsen, George, 208 90th St.
Silkorsky, Bruno, 141 22d St.
Hagewald, Edward E., 651 45th St.
Spinelli, Joseph, 93 38th St.
Haarnssen, Hans C., 1804 81st St.
McGrath, Patrick, 554 19th St.
Ceoh, Morris, 707 4th Av.
Kraus, Stephen, 633 4th Av.
Kelli, George J., 752 3d Av.
Hogan, Thomas, 530 30th St.
Allibone, William, 347 40th St.
McMonigle, Samuel, 154 Prospect Av.
Hansen, Ingvald, 542 45th St.
D'Amato, Andrew, 341 36th St.
Montrose, Joseph, 317 37th St.
Franchini, Victor J., 625 41st St.
Benson, Bernard A., 539 46th St.
Swenson, Herman, 545 46th St.
Orlando, Giuseppe, 666 4th Av.
Rudner, Max, 942 4th Av.
Robinson, Arthur, 1884 22d St.
Drobinicki, Ignicy, 649 4th Av.
Vosclsan, Sam, 716 3d Av.
Rosenn, Peter, 145 30th St.
Pirrone, Salvator, 286 20th St.
Geary, Maurice, 173 29th St.
Sis, Albert, 545 46th St.
Glover, Joseph, 858 4th Av.
Swenson, Arthur, 545 46th St.
Pearson, Ernest R., 215 32d St.
Anderson, Andrew, Pier 39th St.
Manenti, Dominick, 899 3d Av.
Axelsen, Edmund, 542 45th St.
Spezirale, Peter, 206 32d St.
Marsiello, Anthony, 879 3d Av.
Lake, Clinton E., 542 4th Av.
Esposito, Charles, 165 20th St.
King, Benjamin, 4,610 7th Av.
Pinchus, Gustav J., 540 40th St.
Beardsley, Myron, 229 54th St.
Olsen, Albert B., 4,414 6th Av.
Jouanes, Jean, 831 3d Av.
Mistele, Peter, 152 21st St.
Schutzenbach, Louis W., 602 44th St.
Gerlook, Charles, 186A 32d St.
Diodati, Bennie V., 871 3d Av.
Lahnfeld, John, 217 21st St.
Puzzillo, Vincent, 125 21st St.
Goldman, Harry, 675 3d Av.
Denerien, Sam, 944 4th Av.
Peterson, Peter, 133 33d St.
Budesheim, Peter, 205 27th St.
Kappinen, Paul, 2,919 5th Av.

The following men failed to report for examination, according to the board, and have been certified for service in the draft army:
Gambino, Donato, 822 5th Av.
Olsen, John, 537 46th St. (Goes to sea.)
Jensen, John J., 467 39th St.
Olsen, Olaf, O'Brien Bros.' tugboat, 30th St.
Gutkowski, Joseph, 642 39th St.
Nicholsen, James J., 73 39th St.
Sliesiewski, Stephen, 126 23d St.
Davidowics, Joseph, 739 3d Av.
Pederson, Alf, 871 5th Av.
Di Angelise, Marco, 977 3d Av.
Bobbo, Cecilio, 366 19th St.
Altdorf, August T., 845 4th Av.
Pizzo, John J., 193 21st St.
Netz, Carl E., 126 47th St.
Curran, John J., 4,421 5th Av.
Gomez, Claudio, S. S. Navajo.
Ballesta, Philip, 227 32th St.
Fischer, Thomas J., 210 19th St.
Lindsay, Arthur, 4,706 3d Av.
Bowaski, Stanley, 700 4th Av.
Olsson, Louis, steamer Oneida, 234 St.
Wisowski, Michael, 121 20th St.
Lesnik, Michael, 154 28th St.
Dowd, La Roy F., 628 44th St.
Pierro, Andre, 108 21st St.
Tomlinson, Carl, 582 40th St.
Shanesky, Conan, 179 25th St.
Shellman, Anthony F., 828 29th St.
Schmidt, Sauer, 92 19th St.
Jones, Silas, 47 20th St.

BROOKLYN.

Gudoaltas, Korzimeros, 887 5th Av.
Iwanowski, Waclaw, 99 19th St.
Marys, M., Yacht Atlanta, Tebois, Y Basin.
Larsen, Nels F., 505 39th St.
Le Clair, Paul, 855 39th St.
Hardew, John, 214 24th St.
Nicastro, Robert, 181 54th St.
Bertz, Lewis, 153 19th St.
Olasks, Frank, 789 3d Av.
Tarnallo, Thomas, 202 20th St.
Gutowski, Paul, 472 20th St.
Petersen, Peter, barge, 35th St.
Wimarski, Frank, 673 3d Av.
Stotsky, Maxim, 141 84th St.
Costelly, Thomas, 178 29th St.
Berenski, Kolgmoz, 649 4th Av.
Fruggra, Ralph, 185 20th St.
English, Maurice, 183 84th St., (said to have sailed for Porto Rico.)
Michalis, John, 797 3d Av.
Ross, Peter, 825 3d Av.
Osbrowski, Joseph, 227 22d St.
Pasquale, Vesco, 163 22d St.
Horty, Fred, 215 83d St.
McCarthy, Thomas, 889 3d Av., (said to have gone to sea.)
Fitzgerald, Frank J., 422 30th St.
Boo, Ernest, Boat, ft. 29th St.
Thrana, Anamias, 154 31st St., (said to be in France as a dock builder.)
Paulsen, Victor, Yacht Atalanta, Tebos Yard, 23d St.
Dmytrow, Michael, 690 3d Av.
Fischer, Edward E., 945 4th Av.
Cawaly, Steve, 151 20th St.
Genalkowsa, Nonstanty, 291 23d St.
Hall, Arthur J., 622 46th St.
Kariouki, John, 147 25th St.
Chiagno, Elewa, 139 34th St.
Martin, Edward J., 223 26th St.
Brasil, Francisco C., 139 84th St.
Olsen, Sverre, 206 29th St.
Magnuds, Walter, 283 27th St.
Fitte, Gervammaito, 188 22d St.
Kjellem, Harold, Boat, Pier 5, Bush Term.
Kraponski, Denick, 570 4th Av.
Mackiavicz, Wlesco, 120 19th St.
Smith, John, 838 29th St.
Gibbs, Heber G., 166 18th St.
Albertsen, Arnt, 520 46th St.
Rogowski, Alexander, 199 19th St.
Replakoff, James, 143 84th St.

DISTRICT NO. 52.
183 South 3d St.
QUOTA, 168. ENROLLED, 168.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 2

MEN ENROLLED.

Stark, Louis, 92 Brooklyn Av.
Bienfeld, Joseph, 228 South 1st St.

DISTRICT NO. 62.
1,121 Bedford Avenue.
QUOTA, 195. ENROLLED, 188.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.

Muenzer, Henry, 1,228 Pacific St.

DISTRICT NO. 75.
Leonard and McKibben Sts.
QUOTA, 175. ENROLLED, 172.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 3

MEN ENROLLED.

Gross, Max, 74 Throop Av.
Seiger, David, 41 Seigel St.
Glickstein, Abe, 63 Seigel St.

DISTRICT NO. 79.
Arlington Avenue and Linwood Street.
QUOTA, 202. ENROLLED, 204.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.

Mordecai, Joseph L., 862 Glenmore Av.

DISTRICT NO. 83.
St. Mark's and Howard Avenues.
QUOTA, 306. ENROLLED, 264.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 30

MEN ENROLLED.

Ward, James A., 1,798 Pacific St.
Egan, Peter A., 2,000 Atlantic Av.
Ferraro, Lawrence, 473 Ralph Av.
Ringelheim, Murray, 1,453 St. Mark's Av.
Johnson, Studley, 1,961 Pacific St.
McDonald, James, 1,500 Park Place.
Mehll, Samuel, 1,678 St. John's Place.
Hollmah, William H., 444 Ralph Av.
Cohen, Louis E., 331 Saratoga Av.
Bonfiel, Hyman, 1,961 Dean St.
Kotz, Harry, 376 Ralph Av.
Carter, Clarence, 109 Rochester Av.
Bender, John W., 1,423 Prospect Place.
Lesser, Murry J., 1,764 Union St.
Shaw, Albert G., 1,796 Dean St.
Bisselichez, Meyer, 1,634 St. John's Place.
Thompson, Louis, 1,958 Atlantic Av.
Livingston, Raiutine, 50 Ralph Av.
Bloomquist, Charles V., 1,228 St. Mark's Av.
Ryerson, James A., 1,898 Lincoln Place.
Ochen, Tom, 1,456 St. Mark's Av.
Dietz, Ernest W., 1,765 Dean St.
Block, Michael, 411 Howard Av.
Altimux, Henry, 1,300 St. John's Place.
Bullock, John D., 1,642 Bergen St.
Svetlich, Joseph, 1,745 Park Place.
Latman, Louis, 1,407 St. Mark's Av.
Gordif, Irving, 373 Ralph Av.
Marcus, Louis, 1,664 St. John's Place.
Williams, Theodore R., 93 Rupert Place.

The following men failed to report for examination, according to the board, and have been certified for service in the draft army:
Mandiello, Vincenzo, 1,979 Bergen St.
Kenny, Thomas J., 1,764 Dean St.
Cropper, James, 1,808 Dean St.
Ginsberg, William, 1,762 Dean St.
Miller, Wallace A., 302 Rochester Av.
Altman, David, 1,832 East New York Av.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 93.
229 East Broadway.
QUOTA, 235. ENROLLED, 167.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 11

MEN ENROLLED.

Flahman, Nathan, 50 Jefferson St.
Rosenthal, Jack, 24 Montgomery St.
Bernstein, Jacob, 162 Henry St.
Levine, Frank, 162 Henry St.
Caster, Charles, 243 Henry St.
Hamilfin, Simon, 7 Attorney St.
Ritzky, Morris, 221 East Broadway.
Abramowitz, Sam, 62 Montgomery St.
Dwolkin, Abraham, 202 Henry St.
Bleicher, Charles, 417 Grand St.
Segar, Bennie, 186 Clinton St.
Gershowitz, Louis, 211 Henry St.

DISTRICT NO. 108.
Hester and Essex Streets.
QUOTA, 267. ENROLLED, 96.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 3

MEN ENROLLED.

Soskin, Louis, 285 Broome St.
Rubinstein, Isidore, 200 Pennsylvania Av.
Denedicos, Parashos A., 75 Forsyth St.

DISTRICT NO. 112.
121 Third Street.
QUOTA, 249. ENROLLED, 236.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

The following men failed to appear for examination, according to the board, and have been certified for service in the national army:
Pollock, Morris, 50 Third St.
Ryan, Martin, 23 Third St.
Bobnack, Mick, 80 Third St.
Herrick, Louis, 36 First Av.
Giranni, Guiseppe, 258 Chrystie St.
Kureck, Andrew, 166 E. Fourth St.
Aronoff, Julius, 87½ Second St.
Rimkalo, Joseph, 170 Norfolk St.
Zintziva, Vasala, 76 E. Houston St.
Cohen, David, 249 Eldridge St.
Weisman, Abraham, 178 Ludlow St.
Muszyka, Sylvester, 70 First St.
Senkowitz, Theodore, 251 First Av.
Schwartz, Samuel, 173 Norfolk St.
Davidowitz, Dan, 84 Third St.
Kiplewitz, Hyman, 68 First St.
Bangandi, Anthony, 188 Third St.
Corino, Peter, 126 E. Houston St.
Di Peoma, Dominico, 212 Chrystie St.
Soloway, Hyman, 113 Second St.
Korsinsky, Effim, 182 Allen St.
Patrak, John, 111 Third St.
Radorwski, Frank, 124 Second St.
Kovak, Paul, 129 Third St.
Schwartz, Morris, 117 Norfolk St.
Dietz, George, 103 Third St.
Orfinger, Benjamin, 119 Second St.
Krawnko, Corel, 190 Orchard St.
Miller, Nathan, 249 Eldridge St.
Schupak, William, 181 E. Houston St.
Gaspare, Micoli, 154 E. Houston St.
Millinsky, Michel, 115 E. Fourth St.
Geld, Aaron, 174 Ludlow St.
Nadler, Isidore, 54 E. Fourth St.
Marsmach, Paul, 114 E. Fourth St.
Rymkus, Alexander, 4 Second St.
Sachnick, Samuel, 118 First St.
Kahn, Charles, 148 E. Houston St.
Queller, Max, 136 E. Fourth St.
Kochsenski, Alexander, 116 Third St.

MANHATTAN.

Littlr, Herman, 104 Second St.
Broom, Harry, 135 Third St.
Finkelstein, Mayer, 207 Eldridge St.
Welfrin, Joe, 96 Stanton St.
Affatigato, Pasquale, 43 First St.
Oaken, Harry, 173 Norfolk St.
Salvator, Martan, 21 First Av.
Frank, Richard, 22 Second Av.
Protasia, Feadar, 208 Forsyth St.
Scolo, Albert, 44 Third St.
Kurzwinch, Philip, 107 Second St.
Trachtenberg, Pincus, 237 Eldridge St.
Bazank, Daniel, 188 Ludlow St.
Emilion, Victor, 79 Third St.
Rosenberg, Sam, 162 E. Fourth St.
Haminuck, Paulo, 194 Orchard St.
Sulofsky, Benny, 14 First Av.
Luigi, Fabbi, 114 E. Fourth St.
Kootun, Fred, 168 Essex St.
Zucher, Benjamin, 199 Second St.
Horkoway, Alex, 45 First Av.
Varieri, Della S., 46 First Av.
Deuben, David, 123 Forsyth St.
Goldman, Isidore, 90 First St.
Horowitz, Leo B., 90 Second Av.
Borowsky, Peter, 15 First Av.
Lewkowitz, Lazarus, 209 Forsyth St.
Ferrante, Domonico, 82 First St.
Tagiano, Antonio, 48 First St.
Michovich, Lukn, 91 First Av.
Costa, Salvatore, 91 Third St.
Toutler, Frank, 218 Chrystie St.
Wochslar, Max, 124 Stanton St.
Pacholko, John, 58 First Av.
Shinkowitz, Berla, 109 Second St.
Senlalman, Jerzone, 182 Allen St.
Meruck, Harry, 183 Ludlow St.
Bartas, Harry, 87 Forsyth St.
Celakow, Michael, 91 Third St.
Panasuk, John, 189 Orchard St.
Kiviatkowski, Jan, 57 First Av.
Disponza, Pietro, 86 First St.
Baryla, Paulo, 72 First St.
Selomon, Sam, 183 Norfolk St.
Spilkis, Max, 68 First St.
Aronowritz, Harry, 83 First St.
Baumstein, Iasle, 102 First St.
Glodvillo, Frank, 37 Avenue A.
Handshu, Joseph C., 73 Third St.
Osaech, Paul, 175 Ludlow St.
Rubenstein, Issie, 142 E. Fourth St.
Di Coppla, Giacomo, 128 E. Houston St.
Kulba, George, 37 First Av.

Tugzasio, Salvatore, 232 Eldridge St.
Beterm, Sam, 186 Orchard St.
Euhenio, Celso, 32 First St.
Contenllo, Antonio, 41 First St.
Nadler, Simon, 70 First St.
Yaossio, Nicholas, 62 Second Av.
Interciola, Vito, 218 Chrystie St.
Dintonfass, Jacob, 217 E. Houston St.
Maroyskurek, Adam, 51 First Av.
Barry, Samuel, 209 Forsyth St.
Profeto, Rosario, 116 E. Fourth St.
Greenberg, Harry, 60 First St.
Baron, Wasyl, 28 First Av.
Brown, Abraham, 163 Ludlow St.
Feldman, Harry, 197 Forsyth St.
Kleln, Max, 76 Third St.
Teseswerick, Nicholas, 41 First Av.
Kuminsky, Harry, 114 Stanton St.
Camone, Gaetano, 236 Eldridge St.
Drance, Jacob, 82 First St.
Rudy, Hryo, 102 Second St.
Gusseppi, 127 E. Houston St.
Sherman, Alex, 61 First St.
Ginsburg, Charles, 143 W. Fourth St.

DISTRICT NO. 120.
318 West 57th St.
QUOTA, 171. ENROLLED, 171.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 67

MEN ENROLLED.

Furman, Richard C., 318 W. 57th St.
Wolfe, George E., 344 W. 56th St.
Baker, Bert F., 336 W. 56th St.
Hickey, William J., 504 W. 53d St.
Melcivics, George, 552 W. 54th St.
Ramsey, G. H., 334 W. 56th St.
Fotopoulos, Fotios, 410 W. 57th St.
Payton, E. A., 735 10th Av.
Leonard, Russell L., 318 W. 57th St.
Card, Rand E., 410 W. 53d St.
Halson, George, 348 W. 58th St.
Bullard, Alfred, 318 W. 57th St.
Aitken, Robert, 447 W. 54th St.
Coyne, Fred J., 459 W. 51st St.
McHargue, William R., 318 W. 57th St.
Lankovitz, Carl, 318 W. 57th St.
Hamphill, Edward S., 318 W. 57th St.
Wagner, Park, 318 W. 57th St.
Stelens, James A., 509 9th Av.
Shea, Timothy, 318 W. 57th St.
Wium, Paul, 765 10th Av.
Marowig, Anthony, 757 W. 53d St.
Schmidt, Bernhard, 332 3d Av.
Lahey, William F., 311 W. 54th St.
Hancken, Jacob A., 431 W. 54th St.
Cromonie, Wm. P., 422 W. 56th St.
Gereha, Tomas, 412 W. 57th St.
Cote, Wm. L., 318 W. 57th St.
Garrett, Patrick, 502 W. 53d St.
Fager, William, 530 W. 57th St.
Shivro, Constantine, 425 W. 57th St.
Migallo, Gus, 340 W. 55th St.
Stein, George, 540 W. 55th St.
Staro, Frank, 417 W. 53d St.
Eggleston, John A., 318 W. 57th St.
Aldinghieri, Jerry, 437 W. 56th St.
Kiermeier, Joseph, 551 W. 56th St.
Thornton, Lawrence, 318 W. 57th St.
Maguire, James, 421 W. 56th St.
Leo, Thomas W., 412 W. 53d St.
Green, Furnose, 413 W. 52d St.
Tilghman, Charles, 409 W. 53d St.
Zara, Francesco, 318 W. 57th St.
Cooper, Peter, 450 W. 51st St.
Caravine, Ipiras, 409 W. 53d St.
Cainise, Eugene, 845 9th Av.
Brundage, Albert, 324 W. 55th St.
Robinson, William, 913 8th Av.
Porter, William J., 318 W. 57th St.
Pesaro, Pietro, 407 W. 53d St.
Abbate, Domenico, 451 W. 52d St.
Bilsing, Ralph, 340 W. 56th St.
Smith, Dan J., 357 W. 57th St.
Bogert, Edward N., 340 W. 57th St.
Peters, Henry, 510 W. 55th St.
Schneider, Henry, 316 W. 55th St.
Parsons, Edward, 326 W. 55th St.
Weissman, John, 361 W. 56th St.

DISTRICT NO. 136.
212 West 120th St.
QUOTA, 205. ENROLLED, 131.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 14

MEN ENROLLED.

Sinthrop, Bennie, 314 W. 116th St.
Rosenthal, Morris, 200 W. 112th St.
Paterson, Oscar V., 434 W. 120th St.
Strauss, Nelson, 264 W. 112th St.
Salo, William, 2,065 8th Av.
London, David S., 226 W. 111th St.
Nichthauser, Victor, 520 W. 122d St.
Weinberg, Edward, 248 W. 112th St.
Penn, Morris, 316 W. 111th St.
Barnes, Harry E., 414 W. 121st St.
Samelson, Alfred, 265 W. 113th St.
Caballero, Francisco, 208 W. 114th St.
Foster, Ray J., 536 W. 113th St.
Goldin, Benjamin E., 332 W. 120th St.

DISTRICT NO. 138.
218 East Seventy-ninth Street.
QUOTA, 253. ENROLLED, 250.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 26

MEN ENROLLED.

Fagan, Frank, 307 E. 79th St.
Richenberg, Alexander, Yaphank, L. I., care of Y. M. C. A.
Weiss, Joseph E., 230 E. 82d St.
Pincha, Charles, 227 E. 74th St.
Panter, Gustav, 446 E. 78th St.
Rathmiller, Edward, 168 E. 82d St.
Dolezal, Frank W., 342 E. 80th St.
O'Connor, William, 433 E. 81st St.
Nylen, Carl, 221 E. 80th St.
Bruno, Joseph, 1,504 Avenue A.
Schwartz, Alexander, 239 E. 80th St.
Ferguson, William, 301 E. 78th St.
Cravets, Frank, 253 E. 78th St.
Wilkens, John, 185 E. 80th St.
Bloch, Marcus, 317 E. 79th St.
Green, William H., 234 E. 81st St.
Heiser, William, 2,071 Boston Rd., Bronx.
Delaney, James J., 220 E. 82d St.
Sullivan, Michael, 1,413 Third Av.
Scharfenberg, Edward, 212 E. 82d St.
Asman, John, 1,571 Second Av.
Faeglein, Frank, 338 E. 81st St.
Fagan, Frank, 307 E. 79th St.
O'Brien, Thomas A., 307 E. 79th St.
Farley, Thomas, 156 E. 84th St.
Dolan, William, 427 E. 79th St.
Mitchell, Joseph, 168 E. 80th St.

DISTRICT NO. 147.
550 West 155th Street.
QUOTA, 257. ENROLLED, 237.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.

Abras, Morton A., 900 Riverside Drive.

DISTRICT NO. 156.
Lexington Avenue and 106th Street.
QUOTA, 214. ENROLLED, 214.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined	Claiming exempt'n
Excused	Enrolled 82

MEN ENROLLED.

Selgel, Abraham, 151 E. 106th St.
Bernstein, William, 19 E. 108th St.
Deutsch, Jacob, 72 E. 110th St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of South Carolina.—FREDERICK CUTTER, Plaintiff, vs. INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Defendant.
United States District Court, Southern District of Florida.—Same vs. Same.
United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—Same vs. Same.
Notice is hereby given that decrees respectively made by the above Courts in the above actions on July 23, 1917, and July 30, 1917, require that all persons having or claiming to have claims against said Interstate Chemical Corporation deliver sworn proofs of such claims to the undersigned Receivers, at 32 Pine St., New York City, or in care of Mitchell & Smith of Charleston, S. C., on or before October 1, 1917, and said decrees also provide that no person failing to comply herewith shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any properties, assets, and effects of said corporation now or hereafter in said Receivers' possession.
W. R SULLIVAN,
F. B. TILGHMAN,
Receivers.

REGULATE COTTON LOADING.

No Shipment Smaller Than 65 Bales May Be Made by Rail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads War Board, authorizes the following:

With the movement of the cotton crop scheduled to begin this Fall at a time when a combination of Government and commercial business will be bringing tremendous pressure to bear upon the railroads, the Commission on Car Service of the Railroads' War Board has issued instructions prohibiting the shipping of cotton in quantities less than 65 bales per car, and requiring as many more to be loaded as the size of the car furnished will permit. Notice to this effect has just been sent to buyers of cotton, together with a request that they place orders for their requirements on a basis of not less than 65 bales or multiples thereof.

In the Southwest and Mississippi delta districts, the average car will load 65 bales, and in the Southeast district the average car will load 75 bales. Consequently buyers are asked to order in multiples of 65 from the Southwest and in multiples of 75 from the Southeast districts.

The New England territory will be taxed to the maximum capacity of facilities this Fall, and the acceptance of freight by the railroads serving the territory north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers will have to be carefully regulated.

Closed All Day Today—Labor Day
Store Hours Beginning Tomorrow:
9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH, botany, or F. and H., all colors, $2 net cash. Louis Cohen, 36 East 31st St. Tel. 1826 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week; orders given immediately. Room 1011, 71 West 23d.

DRESSES. — Contractors on cheap serge dresses call with samples. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

PIECE GOODS.—Can use 3,000 yards of peach and maize crepe de chine; also a large quantity georgettes in all dark shades. Theresa Waist Co., 977 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6036.

POM POM, American, all colors, except brown. Phone Farragut 3895.

POPLIN.—Will exchange Susquehanna Faille lustre poplin for Russian green. Phone Spring 9630.

SERGE, Cleveland 7849, navy. Orchard 2749.

SHEPHERD CHECKS in worsted and cotton mixed, lightweight. Tel. Greeley 5811.

SKIRTS.—Contractors would like to get work, cut or uncut. T 23 Times.

THIBETS.—Open for large quantity of single-width Thibets. Call Madison Square 7060.

WHITE FELT wanted, cheap grade, 36-inch wide. Spring 2976. Call 9-9:30.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS, Ural, baby lamb, French worsted voiles, black and white checks; worsted jerseys, velour Bolivias, and canvas weave coatings; all shades. Charles G. David, 19 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 4962.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

COATS, Flappers'.—Girls' and juniors' coats; for the accommodation out-of-town trade our full line can be seen Monday, Sept. 3, Tuesday, Sept. 4, McAlpin Hotel. Julius L. Goldstein.

COATS.—Silk plush, black, opossum trimmings, guaranteed lining, 48 long, 72 sweep, $9.75. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATINGS, American, all kinds, at opening prices; net. Greenpoint 1862.

COATS.—See our stouts, suits and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—Gingnams, percales, shirtings, madrases, Devonshire cloths; below market. H 247 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serge dresses for immediate delivery, $8 up. Globe Dress & Suit Company, 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serge dresses for immediate delivery, $8 up. Globe Dress & Suit Company, 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES, $3.75, assorted wool and serge; fine styles. Queen Costume, 949 West 36th.

DRESSES, assorted samples, satin and serges, to close. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES, 100 serge and satin, to close, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

FELT, excellent quality, 72 inches wide; 25 pieces left; all colors. Arthe Levy Bernard Co., 37 Union Square West.

JAP. SILK for sale, 7½ mumy, 67½ cents; limited quantity left. Arthe Levy Bernard Co., 37 Union Square West.

SERGE.—Botany 809, high shades; botany 315; brown broadcloth, remnants broadcloth, poplins, silks, to close out. Orchard 2740.

SILK SHIRTS, fancy and plain silk, $2.50 up. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Wool and fancy cloth skirts to close, $12 dozen. Ford, 151 West 36th.

TAFFETA SILK, emerald, real navy, &c., also fancy silk, to close out. Arthe Levy Bernard, 37 Union Square West.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; M. Marks, shoes; 41 Union Square; Prince George.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; H. C. Koch, millinery; E. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; J. Fanning, gloves, underwear, furn. goods; Mr. Crowley representing; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. Berwanger, women's apparel; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—First & Brunner; S. Brunner, cloaks, suits; Longacre.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; G. F. V. Mason, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
HONESDALE—Katz Bros.; W. I. Katz, dry goods; Brostell.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies', misses', children's furs; 7 W. 22d.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coats & Casey D. G. Co.; J. R. Ford, silks; 377 Broadway.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Store; E. S. Ehrenear general merchandise; 73 Madison Av.
MERIDIAN—D. Rosenbaum Sons; A. B. Rosenbaum, clothing; 15 East 28th; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, millinery; 340 Broadway; Breslin.
MOBILE—G. Jacobson Clothing Co.; M. G. Jacobson, clothing, gent's furnishing goods; 330 B'way.
MONTREAL, Can.—Seldman Co.; M. Seldman, woolens; 21 East 16th; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

It was a depressing week for security owners, a fitting windup of a month of declining values. Prices, with hardly an exception, closed off from one to ten points, with industrial companies which had expected to profit by war-stimulated activity the chief sufferers. Upward of seventy issues on the Stock Exchange made new low records for the year. The depression was not of sudden origin; it represented cumulative growth of uneasiness due to rapidly mounting estimates of war expenditures and the proposals for new tax measures to provide for them. The break in the bond market was proportionately as great as that in stocks, with many standard investment issues going to new low records. With one session cut to two hours and the Exchange closed on Saturday, transactions nearly equaled those of the previous week. A feeble rally on Friday did not make much headway, and the list closed with most issues at or near their poorest prices of the week.

It is seldom that Wall Street gives itself to discouragement so complete as it displayed last week. Every one recognizes the supreme necessity of making personal sacrifices for the Government. The hope of extravagant gains to be made out of the expansion of orders which it was known must result from the decision to join in the war on Germany was never widely shared and proved short-lived. But, on the other hand, it was never contemplated by the financial community that Congress would go to such extremes in its efforts to finance the war as largely as possible out of current revenues as to threaten the continuance of moderate dividends, honestly earned. Whether Congress will carry into the final bill proposals as radical as those which were received last week remains to be seen. Unfortunately, it is almost certain now that in lieu of the scientific tax scheme which it was thought the Senate Finance Committee would evolve after months of arduous discussion the country is to be experimented upon with a haphazard law which seems more than likely to work great evils for the sake of a few hundred millions of added revenues. It is proposed, first, to fix the price at which the manufacturer can market his output and then to penalize him by taking anywhere from 40 per cent. to 80 per cent. of his gains away as excess profits. At the same time the owners of the business are to have a greatly increased proportion of their individual incomes taken from them. With the basic idea of this plan the financial district has no quarrel. It is right and proper that the Government should check the exorbitant price increases; it is only fair that corporations making large sums out of the war should pay a considerable part toward the conduct of war, and with millions of men going to the front, with all the attendant dangers, it is no more than just that a substantial part of the incomes of those who have remained should be conscripted. The weakness in stocks and bonds has resulted from the fear that all of these measures are to be made punitive. Nothing would please the radicals in Congress so much as to see prices fixed at the minimum level that would allow continued operation of the industries. That in itself should prevent most companies from making what may be considered in these abnormal times excess profits, but to catch any corporation which, through superior advantages and efficient management, still reports large earnings, the excess profits levy would be made to take three-quarters of every dollar earned over the low pre-war average, if these men had their way. What should be done, obviously, is to establish a fair pre-war basis, not too far removed from the time this country joined the Allies, make a proper allowance for reinvested profits and new capital, with an additional allowance for what should be permitted a corporation to insure its maximum productivity, and then levy a very high tax on remaining profits. That would be a true excess profits tax which would differentiate between the companies which have enjoyed unprecedented opportunities for making money and those which have proceeded very much the same as though the war had not caused striking changes in the business world.

Last week's disturbance was heightened by the confusing estimates which Secretary McAdoo submitted to Congress as to sums which the United States must be prepared to raise up to June, 1918. These estimates were not carefully calculated on the basis of requirements in sight, but were apparently guessed at to cover all sorts of possible contingencies. Before the House Ways and Means Committee the Secretary declared that $19,000,000,000 will be required, and other guesses made this huge total still larger. These estimates all included $4,000,000,000 to be advanced to the Allies. That money will constitute loans which are not expenditures of this Government, but investments, which will in time be liquidated without putting further tax burdens upon the people. What the Secretary asks at this time is legislation authorizing issuance of $11,538,945,460 of bonds and certificates. Of this $7,000,000,000 will be for the purpose of taking the place of $3,000,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds already authorized, of which $2,000,000,000 3½ per cents. have been sold subject to the right of conversion into subsequent higher interest-bearing bonds, and $4,000,000,000 for further loans to the Allies. It is planned to offer either three billion or four billion dollars of new Liberty bonds on Oct. 1, this issue to carry interest at 4 per cent., free from the normal tax. The work of organizing the country for the flotation of this great issue is already well under way, involving as it does, mainly, the continuance in office of the committees which made such a success of the initial offering. There is no question that the amount authorized can be sold, but the work of the Treasury Department will be very much easier if the sale is accompanied by a rising market for other securities. In the natural course of events this is to be expected, for the new War Tax bill will have been enacted into law before the new Liberty bonds are put on sale, and it is a reasonable hope that it will be drawn upon much fairer terms than appeared probable from the Senate's discussion of last week.

Call money loaned at 6 per cent. on Friday for the first time since the middle of last July. This advance was fully accounted for by Saturday's bank statement. That showed a loss of $56,469,000 in excess reserve, bringing the total excess down to $12,307,000, or the lowest since the change in the methods of counting reserve. The withdrawal of funds by the interior simultaneously with the payment of the final installment upon the first Liberty Loan depleted the cash carried by the banks and made it necessary to contract loans.

LONDON FEELING OPTIMISTIC.

Fixing of New Rate for Indian Rupee Is Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Financial sentiment has been steadily optimistic throughout the week, despite an absence of better Russian news. Bad weather in the earlier part of the week that did much damage to the crops and a slight increase of submarine losses left the city calm.

The first new standard ship did well on her preliminary trials. Official returns show that even by June 200,000 acres of grass lands had been converted to arable, and that British stocks of cattle are now the highest on record. As from Sept. 3 all bacon, ham, and lard imported from America for British consumption will be bought by the Ministry of Food through special agencies analogous to the Wheat Export Company. All butter imports also are to be controlled by the State. Maximum retail prices are to be fixed for these four commodities, as well as for meat.

On Thursday the Government fixed the selling rate for the Indian rupee at 1s. 5d. The sovereign is exchangeable still in India for 15 rupees, and there is some difference of opinion here regarding the advisability of thus encouraging Indian gold imports hence or from America; the view is held that complete co-operation between London and New York for conserving the whole of the Allies' gold stocks is desirable. The silver market here remains firm at 45d. per ounce on shortage of supply.

Mines and industrials were the only active Stock Exchange feature, the former on South African buying. Armament issues were strong, particularly explosives, on the expected important merger.

ACTIVITY IN PARIS RENEWED.

Russians Lower, but French Industrials Close Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—There was a good showing of activity on the Bourse during the last week, despite the holiday season. The closing was firm, with the exception of Russians, which lost ground in view of the uncertain political situation and the decline in rubles, the closing in which was 116. Russian industrials were depressed.

French industrials were active, closing with a firm tendency. Hotchkiss at 870 and Motobloc at 243. Rubbers are again in demand, for with lower production figures higher quotations may be expected. Financiere closed at 231 and Padang at 290.

The copper market was inactive. Utah closed at 643. Mexican quotations were practically unchanged.

French rentes closed at 62.35, the war loan at 87.90, and the Spanish exterior loan at 105.30.

President Wilson's reply to the Papal peace proposals meets with universal approval, and there is great satisfaction here because a firm attitude has been adopted toward utterly unacceptable conditions.

Gold in the Bank of France amounts to 3,274,718,982 francs, and gold held abroad to 2,037,108,484 francs.

No State Short-Term Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—It has been decided not to issue any short-term notes to pay the State's share of the cost of defense, State Controller Travis says, the necessity not having arrived. Thus far the State has spent $5,470,000 for defense. During the war with Spain the State issued $900,000 of public defense bonds. During the civil war the State spent $200,000 for defense.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Forecast:

N. C.—Thunderstorms Mon., Tues. fair, moderate shifting winds.

S. C.—Thunderstorms Mon. and Tues., gentle shifting winds.

Ga.—Thunderstorms Mon. and Tues., except fair Tues. in n.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably showers Mon. in n.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly e. on the peninsula.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunderstorms Mon., Tues. fair, gentle shifting winds.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon., Tues. fair, little change in temperature.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues., little change in temperature.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues., gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Thundershowers Mon. morning, followed by fair; Tues. fair, gentle to moderate winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ill., Mo.—Cloudy Mon., probably showers. Tues. fair; not much change in temperature.

Wis., Minn., N. D.—Probably showers Mon. Tues. cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon., probably showers in e. and cent. Tues. fair.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; cooler in w. Tues.

Neb., Kan.—Fair Mon. and Teus.; not much change in temperature.

La.—Mon. and Tues. local showers in e., cloudy in w.

Ark.—Mon. unsettled, with scattered showers. Tues. fair.

Okla.—Mon. and Tues. unsettled, probably showers.

E. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy in n. and w.; showers in s. e.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 1, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,696,767	125,968,464
Same period a year ago.	3,567,723	111,805,490

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	78.59	76.96	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	88.07	87.13	91.87	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
29	ADAMS EXPRESS	100	100	100	..
325	Advance Rumely	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ¾
800	Ajax Rubber	64	60	*60	− 3⅝
3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5	5⅛	..
600	Alaska Juneau	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
5,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27	23¾	24⅝	− 2⅝
100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	83	83	83	− 1
600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92¾	89	89	− 2
75	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
13,400	Am. Beet Sugar	88¾	82	85	− 4
100	Am. Brake S. & Fdy. pf	185	185	185	−10
11,400	Am. Can	44	38¾	40	− 4½
200	Am. Can pf.	106½	106⅜	106½	− 1½
12,400	Am. Car & Fdy.	74	67¼	68¼	− 4⅞
200	Am. Express ex div.	98	98	98	+ 1½
400	Am. Cotton Oil	35⅝	34½	34½	− ½
2,700	Am. Hide & Leather	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅞
2,500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	64	59½	59½	− 4½
300	Am. Ice	14	13	13	− 1
200	Am. Ice pf.	51	48⅛	48⅛	− 1⅞
7,000	Am. Interntional	57¾	52	53½	− 4⅝
8,500	Am. Linseed	26⅞	24¼	24⅝	− 2
2,600	Am. Linseed pf.	62⅝	59	59⅝	− 2⅞
13,700	Am. Locomotive	67½	59½	60⅝	− 6¼
400	Am. Locomotive pf.	104½	103⅛	103⅛	− 2⅝
300	Am. Malting	11	11	11	− ½
700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	67	64⅜	64⅜	− 3⅛
30,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100¼	92⅝	94	− 6
1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	111	110½	111	− 1
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	98⅝	97⅞	97⅛	− 1⅞
5,700	Am. Steel Foundries	67½	61	62½	− 5¼
8,800	Am. Sugar Refining	117⅝	108	*110	− 6¼
10,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	49⅝	42	43½	− 4½
4,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118½	117⅝	118⅛	..
1,100	Am. Tobacco	200	195	195	− 7¼
900	Am. Tobacco pf., new	102	100½	101	− 1
4,000	Am. Woolen	50½	46	46	− 4⅝
300	Am. Woolen pf.	96⅞	96½	96½	− ½
100	Am. Writing Paper	35	35	35	− 1
8,500	Am. Zinc L. & S.	21½	15	19⅛	− 2⅛
300	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	56	53	53	− 5½
42,000	Anaconda Copper	73⅝	68	69⅝	− 4½
300	Associated Oil	61⅝	61½	61½	+ ¼
8,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99	98	98	− ⅞
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	96	96	+ 1
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
375	Atlantic Coast Line	109	108¾	108⅞	− ⅛
8,570	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	107½	95½	98	− 8
350	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	61⅞	61½	61½	− ½
20,750	BALDWIN LOCO.	66¼	56	57½	− 8¼
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅞	67⅝	68	− ¾
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	68⅝	68	68⅜	− ⅛
600	Barrett Co.	105	100½	100½	− 4½
200	Barrett Co. pf.	107	107	107	− 1½
1,000	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1,850	Bethlehem Steel	114½	109½	109½	− 3½
300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	113	103	103	−10¼
137,100	Beth. Steel, Class B	111¾	103¾	105¼	− 6¼
600	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	60	60	60	+ ⅞
400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ½
300	Burns Brothers	96¼	94	94	− 2½
100	Butterick Co.	14	14	14	..
9,300	Butte & Superior	35	25¼	27	− 8¼
5,400	CALIFORNIA PACK.	41⅞	39⅝	*40	− ¾
2,900	California Petroleum	18¾	17	17	− 3
2,500	California Petroleum pf	48	46½	46⅜	− 2¼
200	Calumet & Arizona	79	77⅞	77⅞	+ 1⅜
4,200	Canadian Pacific	162¼	157⅛	*157½	− 2
115	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	84	84	84	..
400	Central Foundry	30⅜	28	28	− 3¼
39,000	Central Leather	89	80⅝	82½	− 6
700	Central Leather pf.	113¾	113	113¾	+ ½
10	Central & S. A. Tel.	114½	114½	114½	..
3,700	Cerro de Pasco	34½	32	33	− ½
2,800	Chandler Motor	82¼	78½	78½	− 3½
5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	57⅛	57⅛	− 1⅞
600	Chi. Great Western	10½	10	10	− ¼
1,600	Chi. Great West. pf.	31⅞	29	29	− 2
8,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	67½	66	66	− 1¾
600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	107½	106½	106½	− ¼
600	Chi. & Northwestern	108	106	106	− 1
100	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	145	145	145	+ 1
18,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	31	27½	27¾	− 3
5,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	68¼	64½	65	− 2⅝
12,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	56¼	52½	52⅝	− 1⅞
8,900	Chile Copper	18	16½	17	− ⅞
9,400	Chino Copper	54	51⅛	52	− 2
800	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	39	34	34	− 6
5,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	46⅜	43	43½	− 3⅜
600	Colorado & Southern	23	20¼	20¼	− 6¾
11,400	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41	38⅝	39	− 2½
300	Comput. Tab Recording	40	37⅞	37⅞	− ½
2,200	Consolidated Gas	105⅝	104	104½	− 1½
56,850	Cord Prod. Refining	32½	28⅝	29⅞	− 2⅝
800	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf.	98	96⅜	96⅜	− 1½
159,700	Crucible Steel	78¼	66½	67½	−11½
300	Crucible Steel pf.	99⅞	99¼	99¼	− ¾
25,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	34¼	27	28⅝	− 5⅝
400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	89½	88⅞	88⅞	+ ¾
500	Cuban-American Sugar	186	180	180	− 9
4,500	DEL. & HUDSON	105½	99⅜	*102	− 1¼
1,820	Del., Lack. & West.	200	198	198	− 2
700	Denver & Rio Grande	8	8	8	..
500	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	16	15	15	..
11,400	Distillers' Securities	26⅜	24½	25¼	− 2
1,000	Dome Mines	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
400	ELK HORN COAL	28¼	25¼	25¼	− 3
13,200	Erie	23⅝	21½	21⅞	− 1⅛
3,610	Erie 1st pf.	33½	31½	32	− 3
1,300	Erie 2d pf.	25¾	24	24⅝	− 1
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	20	20	20	− 2½
200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	45	45	45	− 2⅛
100	Fisher Body pf.	90	90	90	+ 1
9,700	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	41¼	37¼	39	− 2⅛
100	General Cigar	36	36	36	..
100	General Cigar pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅜
4,200	General Electric	152½	147	147	− 4½
39,300	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	113	105	108	− 4
1,100	Gen. Motors pf. temp. cfs.	84½	83	83	− 3¼
2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	48	45	45½	− 2½
1,868	Goodrich pf.	104	102	102	− 2¼
1,300	Granby Consol.	81¼	78⅞	79	− 2½
1,800	Great Northern pf.	105⅜	104½	104½	− 1⅜
24,300	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	36½	32⅝	33⅝	− 2½
900	Greene-Cananea Copper	41	40	40	− 1½
200	Gulf, Mobile & Nor.	17¼	17	17¼	+ 2⅛
2,200	Gulf States Steel	106⅜	96	101	− 4½
400	HASKELL & BARKER	38	37¼	37¼	− 1
10	Havana Elec. Ry. & L. pf	100	100	100	..
100	Homestake Mining	107	107	107	..
1,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	102	100⅝	102	+ ⅝
22,600	Inspiration Copper	54	49⅞	51¼	− 3½
4,600	Interboro Consolidated	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅝
1,000	Interboro Con. pf.	54½	53	54	− 1¼
200	Inter. Agricultural	17½	16½	16½	− 1½
700	Inter. Agricultural pf.	54	50	50	− 6
300	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	112	111½	111½	− 1⅛
200	Inter. Harvester, N.J., pf	113¾	113½	113½	− 5¾
89,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	34½	32	33¼	+ ⅜
58,600	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	91½	86⅛	89	− ½
7,600	Inter. Nickel	37½	36⅞	36¾	− 1½
6,200	Inter. Paper	31⅞	26	27	− 4½
1,400	Inter. Paper pf. sta.	68	65½	65½	− 2⅛
400	JEWEL TEA	37	35¼	35¼	− 2½
1,100	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	19⅜	19	19	− ⅜
200	Kan. City Southern pf.	52	52	52	− 1
300	Kelly Springf'd Tire	45	44	44	..
20,350	Kennecott Copper	42¼	40	40½	− 1½
21,200	LACK. STEEL	86½	78½	80	− 6
300	Lake Erie & Western	13⅜	12½	12⅜	− 2
200	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	28	26½	26½	− 1½
800	Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅞	19½	19½	− ⅛
2,200	Lehigh Valley	61¼	60⅝	60½	− 1
397	Liggett & Myers pf.	111	111	111	− 1
6,400	Liggett & Myers rights.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
500	Louis. & Nash.	122	121¾	121⅝	− ⅜
100	Mackay Cos.	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
60	Mackay Cos. pf.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	..
300	Manhattan Elevated	113½	113	113	− 1
4,200	MAXWELL MOTORS	32¾	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
2,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	69	67½	69	+ 2
2,300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20⅞	19¾	19¾	− ½
200	May Department Stores	51½	51	51	− ½
30,500	Mexican Petroleum	95⅝	89⅞	91½	− 3⅝
200	Mexican Petroleum pf.	94½	94	94	− 1
8,400	Miami Copper	36⅜	33¼	34	− 2½
15,500	Midvale Steel	56⅛	51⅞	53½	− 2⅝
400	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	15	14	14½	− ½
150	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	102	102	102	− 1½
1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5½	5½	− ½
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	10	10	10	− 1½
18,400	Mo. Pacific	31	28½	29	− 1½
2,900	Mo. Pacific pf.	53	51⅝	52	+ ½
300	Montana Power	85⅛	85	85	− 8
47	Montana Power pf.	110	110	110	..
1,100	NATIONAL ACME	33⅞	33½	33½	− ⅜
1,400	National Biscuit Co.	104	100	100	− 7⅝
100	National Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	− 4
9,600	National Conduit & C.	34½	30⅞	31	− 3
100	National Cloak & Suit	71¾	71¾	71¾	− ½
5,700	National Enam. & Stp.	40½	37½	37⅝	− 3⅝
1,200	National Lead	55	52½	52½	− 1
1,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	6½	5½	6½	+ ½
5,600	Nevada Con. Copper	22½	21	21	− 1⅝
1,825	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	32¾	26¼	26¼	− 4½
200	New York Air Brake	129	125¼	125¼	− 5¾
15,950	New York Central	84⅜	80½	80½	− 3½
4,300	New York, N. H. & H.	32½	30⅝	31½	..
1,050	New York, Ont. & West	21¼	20½	20½	− 1½
1,900	Norfolk & Western	118	114⅝	*114½	− 1½
100	North American	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	..
8,000	Northern Pacific	102	100⅝	101	− 1
700	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	101	100	100	..
50,250	OHIO CITIES GAS	52⅝	45¼	48⅛	− 4¼
1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	50½	48	48	− 1⅝
3,000	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6	6⅝	− ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine.	92⅛	91	91	− 1
1,700	PACIFIC MAIL	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+ ⅞
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22¼	22⅜	22¼	+ ¼
244	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94	94	94	..
5,809	Pennsylvania Railroad.	52¼	51⅞	52	− ⅛
500	People's Gas, Chicago	72½	72	72	− 1⅝
100	Peoria & Eastern	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅝
500	Pere Marquette	18	16	16	− 2½
200	Pierce-Arrow	38½	38½	38½	..
500	Pierce-Arrow pf.	96½	95⅞	95⅞	− 1⅜
1,600	Philadelphia Co.	35½	33	33½	− ½
100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	− 8½
10,900	Pittsburgh Coal	48	45	47	..
500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88	87½	87½	− ⅛
4,250	Pittsburgh & West Va.	29	25	26¼	− 2
1,100	Pittsburgh & W. Va. pf	64½	62	62	− 1½
800	Pond Creek Coal	23½	21½	21½	− 1½
2,200	Pressed Steel Car	65	60	60	− 7⅞
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102½	102	102	..
810	Pullman Co.	142	140	140	− 2
100	Public Service, N. J.	116	116	116	− 1
100	QUICKSILVER pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	50⅝	46⅛	46⅛	− 4⅝
300	Railway Steel Spring pf	99	99	99	+ ¾
13,900	Ray Consol. Copper	27	24⅞	25½	− 1½
26,850	Reading	89	84½	85¾	− 2¾
600	Reading 2d pf.	40	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅜
68,480	Republic Iron & Steel	87	78⅜	79⅝	− 7⅝
850	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102½	101⅜	101⅝	− ⅞
8,200	Royal Dutch cfs.	67½	65⅛	66	+ 1
7,300	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN	16	15	15	..
200	St. Louis Southwestern.	30½	30	30	− 1
100	St. Louis Southwest. pf	48½	43½	43½	− ½
400	Savage Arms	80	75⅝	75⅝	− 3⅝
1,100	Saxon Motor	16	15	15½	− ½
800	Seaboard Air Line	11	10½	11	..
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	27½	26	26	− ⅛
8,500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	165¼	160	161	− 8
230	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	125	125	125	..
600	Shattuck-Arizona	24	23	23	− 1
14,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	40⅜	36⅝	36⅞	− 3
700	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	50	48	48⅜	− 2
8,100	Southern Pacific	94½	91¼	*93	− ¼
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	180	180	180	− 2
50	South Porto Rico S. pf.	115	115	115	..
13,800	Southern Railway	28	26½	27	− ⅞
1,550	Southern Railway pf.	56⅜	54¼	54¼	− 2½
100	Standard Milling pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	− 2⅛
67,450	Studebaker Co.	52½	44½	45½	− 7
100	Stutz Motor	40½	40½	40½	− 1⅛
1,100	Superior Steel	41	39	39	− 2½
4,600	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17¼	15⅜	15⅞	− 1¼
29,700	Texas Co.	180	156⅞	162½	−16
700	Texas & Pacific	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅝
100	Third Avenue	19½	19½	19½	− ⅝
525	Tidewater Oil	206½	204⅜	204⅜	+ ¾
80,400	Tobacco Products	78⅝	71½	74	− 4
500	Tobacco Products pf.	104	103½	103½	− 1
900	Transue & Wms. S. F.	40¼	40	40	− ¼
100	Twin City Rapid Tran.	85	85	85	− 1
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	105	105	105	− 2
100	Union Bag & Paper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− 1⅜
700	Union Bag & P., new	80	75	75	− 5
15,300	Union Pacific	136⅜	130⅝	*131¼	− 2⅝
300	Union Pacific pf.	80½	78	*78	..
1,300	United Alloy Steel	44	42⅝	44	+ 1
48,600	United Cigar Stores	125½	116	119	− 5
200	United Drug 1st pf.	54	53½	53½	+ ½
100	United Dyewood pf.	95½	95½	95½	+ ¾
704	United Fruit	129½	128⅜	129	− 1
100	United Paperboard	24	24	24	− 8¾
1,007	United Rys. Investment	7½	7½	7½	− ½
100	United Rys. Investm't pf	16	16	16	− 1
8,500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	19¼	16⅜	17	− 1
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	52	52	52	− 2
17,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	138	123	126	−12½
100	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	12	12	12	− 1
9,718	U. S. Rubber	63	59⅝	61½	− ½
100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	− ½
2,000	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	61	58	58	− 3⅜
200	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	50	50	50	..
786,100	U. S. Steel	122	*109¼	109⅝	− 7⅜
3,800	U. S. Steel pf.	117	116⅜	116⅜	− ⅝
87,800	Utah Copper	101	93½	94½	− 7⅜
700	Utah Securities	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− 1⅞
1,600	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	38⅜	36½	36½	− 2⅛
800	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	64	60	60	− 4
900	WABASH	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ½
3,300	Wabash pf., A	49	47¼	48	− 1
2,900	Wabash pf., B	25⅛	25	25⅛	− ⅜
300	Wells Fargo Express	92	91½	92	+ 1½
1,800	Western Maryland	19⅛	17	17	− 1⅞
700	Western Pacific	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	..
100	Western Pacific pf.	45	45	45	..
1,645	Western Union	92⅞	91⅛	91⅝	− 1⅛
12,700	Westinghouse El. & M.	47⅛	43½	44⅜	− 2⅝
340	Westinghouse Air B.	113⅞	111	111	..
1,100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	14⅛	13⅞	13¾	− 1
500	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	31	29	29	− 2⅛
700	White Motor	45	43⅛	43½	− 2
3,700	Wilson & Co.	64⅞	57⅞	59⅜	− 4
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	− ⅜
14,500	Willys-Overland	31	28¾	28⅞	− 2⅜
200	Willys-Overland pf.	94	94	94	− 1
300	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	123	122	122	− 3
200	Woolworth pf.	121¼	121	121¼	− 1½

*Ex dividend.

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A new schedule of Income Taxes to be levied upon incomes in excess of $1,000 and $2,000 and increasing those already in force, is expected to be fixed by Congress in the near future.

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($5 = £1.)

Subscribed Capital	... ...	$114,739,020
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$23,903,960
Reserve Fund	... ...	$20,000,000
Deposits	(26th July, 1917) ...	$912,587,430
Cash Reserve	(Ditto) ...	$210,377,630

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EST. W. E. 1886
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DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
30 Church St., New York.
August 16, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Locomotive Company has been declared payable on October 22, 1917, to the Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17, 1917. Dividend checks will be mailed on October 21, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on October 3, 1917, to the Common stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17, 1917. Dividend checks will be mailed on October 2, 1917.

For the purpose of the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on October 16, 1917, the transfer books of the Preferred and Common Capital Stock will be closed at 3 P. M., September 17, 1917, and will be re-opened at 10 A. M., October 17, 1917.

W. SPENCER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 59.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,319,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable September 10, 1917, to stockholders of record August 31, 1917.

By order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago, Ill., September 1st, 1917.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 21st, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and will re-open October 3rd, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

August 9th, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WILLIAM ANDERSON TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of William Anderson Textile Manufacturing Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at 48 and 50 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on September 10th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

The books for the transfer of stock will not be closed.

W. J. MacLAUGHLIN, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SCHROEDER & CO., INC., will be held at the office of the company, 53 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1917, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business of the company as may lawfully and properly come before said meeting.

MINNA E. SCHROEDER, Pres.

Dated Sept. 3.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, September 11, 1917, for a contract for the construction of the Shandaken tunnel. The tunnel is part of the Schoharie watershed development for the New York City water supply, is 18 miles long, and will carry water from the Schoharie reservoir to Esopus creek. The finished tunnel will be 11 feet 6 inches high by 10 feet 3 inches wide, lined with concrete masonry, and will have 8 shafts.

The tunnel has been divided into two portions, to be known as the north and south portions, so that bids may be submitted for either portion or for the entire tunnel.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash or its equivalent for each set. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

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AMERICAN BRICK GOING TO FRANCE

First Shipment of 350,000 Hudson Commons on the Way Over.

NEW DANGER FORESEEN

Foreign Inquiry and Scant Mill Stocks Makes Prospective Price Crisis.

Orders for 350,000 Hudson River common brick, placed, filled, and shipped to France last week, have an ominous bearing upon the future cost of construction in the metropolitan district of New York, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Some idea of the straits to which contractors are being pushed to get reconstruction work under way across the sea is shown by the fact that this brick, made by one of the best equipped manufacturing plants in the North River, carrying a three-letter brand, will cost the contractor $80 a thousand set down on a French dock, and yet this is said to be the first result of an inquiry for American common brick for European export running more than a year and a half.

The significance of this order is the more apparent when it is known that this is the first shipment of common brick to be sent across the ocean since the time brick was imported from Holland to build Fraunces Tavern and other historic old buildings of early New York. Never before has a genuine European commercial order for American common brick been filled. This brick will be used in the construction of gigantic refrigerator plants.

Inquiries have been frequent in the last year or more for American Portland cement and even for other basic materials lending itself to quick, yet permanent, construction. Prior to the war vast quantities of German Portland cement were used here, and, in fact, it only has been in recent years that American Portland cement has been able to excel in popularity for high-grade work the cement of Teutonic origin. The prospects are that, even before the war ends, this country will be shipping Portland cement overseas.

But the building material trade sees a new possible danger to American consumers with such meagre mill stocks on hand in the development of an immediate demand for basic commodities for export. Beginning this week more Hudson River brick plants will close. The slight drop in the price of Hudson commons last week to $8 and $8.25 was due to the sacrifices made by brick manufacturers who needed money quickly before the first of the month in order to close their plants and release their men.

It was the opportunity of importance for building material dealers to load fairly good brick at a price which probably will not be as low again for a long time. The result was that as the week closed there were only nine barges left with options on three of those.

Prices remain at $2.12 a barrel, in 1,000-barrel lots, wholesale, New York to dealers, which is a $1.50 mill base, or 20 cents lower than the present price asked by the United States Steel Corporation for cement at Pittsburgh. It is interesting to note that Portland cement today is 10 cents a barrel below mill price in August, 1895, being at that time $1.60, Lehigh mill.

The September wholesale lumber list out today will show a slight gain in white and yellow pine, but for the most part lumber is being taken here as fast as it comes in. The supply is considerably behind the demand from dealers, who are taking in larger stocks than usual, in anticipation of a late Autumn and Winter building movement.

Practically all other branches of the building material market seem to be awaiting the now generally expected turn in building work. For instance, there were two important Fifth Avenue projects, indefinitely postponed last Spring, that are being refigured and will now go ahead. More new jobs in New Jersey and Long Island sections were reported to contractors last week than in any similar period, with two exceptions, since April, and at the same time advices were received from Philadelphia and Boston which showed that shipments passing out of these points bound toward New York were cleared more promptly by the railroads, despite the movement of a considerable number of southbound troops.

Building interests in the New York metropolitan district are expecting beneficial results from the mass meeting that Borough President Marcus M. Marks and the Building Material Exchange of New York are arranging to be held in the City Hall some time after Labor Day, when building investors, insurance companies, architects, contractors, and building material supply men will have an opportunity to get a close-up view of the reasons why building operations throughout the East should be permitted to proceed.

A preliminary conference has been called for all building material interests for Friday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock, in the Building Material Exchange, Woolworth Building, to concur on the salient points to be brought before the investors at the larger meeting. Representatives from every branch of the construction market will be present.

EARNINGS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.—FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917:

New York Central Railroad, (excluding Boston & Albany Railroad.)—

	1917.	Increase.
Operating revenues	19,276,329	2,149,136
Operating expenses	13,022,885	2,315,963
Net operating rev.	6,253,454	*166,827
One-twelfth an. taxes	903,366	304,707
Uncollectable Ry. rev.	1,390	441
Total deductions	905,357	305,148
Operating income	5,348,097	*471,976
Other income	1,665,523	359,862
Gross income	7,013,621	*112,113
Deduc. from income	2,469,666	*14,942
Net income	4,543,955	*97,170
Boston & Albany Railroad:		
Operating revenues	1,915,692	81,066
Operating expenses	1,456,944	270,750
Net operating rev	458,747	*189,684
One-twelfth an'l tax	64,314	*4,304
Uncollectible Ry. rev.	886	331
Total deductions	65,201	*3,972
Operating income	393,546	*185,711
Other income	29,585	*7,430
Gross income	423,131	*193,191
Deduc. from income	439,912	34,393
Net deficit	16,781	*†227,584
Michigan Central Railroad:		
Operating revenues	4,300,695	442,724
Operating expenses	3,013,042	492,090
Net operating rev	1,287,653	*50,366
One-twelfth an'l tax	188,000	48,900
Uncollectible Ry. rev.	391	*1,335
Total deductions	188,391	46,714
Operating income	1,099,262	*97,080
Other income	91,884	*4,333
Gross income	1,191,147	*100,413
Deduc. from income	790,617	109,536
Net income	400,529	*210,000

*Decrease. †Surplus in previous year.

New York Central Railroad for the seven months ended July 31, 1917, (excluding Boston & Albany Railroad.)

Operating revenues	120,958,073	6,145,610
Operating expenses	88,436,104	13,876,382
Net operating revenue	32,519,569	*7,750,772
7 mos. taxes accrued	6,106,338	1,284,630
Uncoll. railway revs	15,772	6,868
Total deductions	6,182,331	1,290,548
Operating income	26,337,238	*9,021,321
Other income	10,479,553	*848,960
Gross income	36,816,791	*9,870,311
Deductions from inc.	25,508,940	992,178
Net income	11,307,851	*10,862,490

Per cent. return on operating investment, twelve months to July 31, 1917, 6.29.

Boston & Albany Railroad:

Operating revenues	12,716,471	818,944
Operating expenses	9,792,315	1,859,633
Net operating revenue	2,924,156	*1,030,689
7 mos. taxes accrued	453,844	*3,405
Uncoll. railway revs	2,906	1,909
Total deductions	456,750	*1,496
Operating income	2,467,405	*1,846,198
Other income	221,985	*17,312
Gross income	2,689,390	*1,063,508
Deductions from inc.	2,922,585	22,544
Net deficit	233,196	*†1,086,050

Per cent. return on operating investment, twelve months to July 31, 1917, 7.22.

Michigan Central Railroad:

Operating revenues	29,246,320	3,486,367
Operating expenses	22,072,858	4,930,561
Net operating revenue	7,173,462	*1,444,198
7 mos. taxes accrued	1,156,000	176,000
Uncoll. railway revs	8,621	3,365
Total deductions	1,164,621	179,365
Operating income	6,008,840	*1,623,559
Other income	647,076	41,407
Gross income	6,655,916	*1,582,152
Deductions from inc.	6,476,194	1,625,665
Net income	178,781	*3,205,817

Per cent. return on operating investment, twelve months to July 31, 1917, 5.61.

*Decrease. †Surplus in previous year.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Aug. 27	1.09⅛	1.07⅝	1.06⅝	1.04⅞
Aug. 28	1.09⅞	1.07⅝	1.07⅛	1.04⅝
Aug. 29	1.08⅞	1.07⅝	1.06⅛	1.04⅝
Aug. 30	1.09⅛	1.08⅛	1.06⅜	1.05⅛
Aug. 31	1.12⅛	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.06⅝
Sept. 1	1.12⅛	1.11⅛	1.09⅜	1.07⅞
Week's range	1.12⅛	1.07⅝	1.09⅜	1.04⅝

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Aug. 27	53¾	52¼	54¼	53¼	57¼	56¾
Aug. 28	54¼	53¼	54¾	53½	58½	57
Aug. 29	54½	53¼	54¼	53⅞	57¾	56⅞
Aug. 30	55¼	54¼	54¼	54	58½	57½
Aug. 31	56¼	55¼	56⅛	55	59¼	58¼
Sept. 1	56¼	55⅞	56⅛	55½	59⅞	58¾
Week's range	56¼	52¼	56⅛	53¼	59¾	56¾

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 27	22.87	22.70	22.85	22.67
Aug. 28	23.05	22.97	23.07	22.80
Aug. 29	23.35	23.17	23.30	23.12
Aug. 30	23.47	23.37	23.47	23.32
Aug. 31	23.60	23.50	23.57	23.45
Sept. 1	23.72	23.60	23.70	23.60
Week's range	23.72	22.70	23.70	22.67

RIBS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 27	23.15	23.07	23.07	22.92
Aug. 28	23.30	23.15	23.25	23.05
Aug. 29	23.67	23.50	23.60	23.42
Aug. 30	23.70	23.60	23.70	23.60
Aug. 31	23.75	23.65	23.75	23.62
Sept. 1	23.80	23.75	23.82	23.75
Week's range	23.80	23.07	23.82	22.92

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 27	42.30	42.30	41.87	41.60
Aug. 28	42.95	42.40	42.72	41.80
Aug. 29	43.65	43.30	43.37	43.00
Aug. 30	..	..	43.45	43.20
Aug. 31	42.95	42.42	43.60	43.20
Sept. 1	..	..	43.40	43.35
Week's range	43.95	42.30	43.60	41.60

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 27	22.07	21.70	22.13	21.40	22.15	21.46
Aug. 28	22.38	22.20	22.40	21.98	22.44	22.03
Aug. 29	..	..	22.55	22.05	22.58	22.05
Aug. 30	22.45	22.30	22.35	22.05	22.42	22.06
Aug. 31	22.22	22.22	22.38	21.69	22.38	21.75
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
W'k's range	22.45	21.70	22.55	21.40	22.58	21.46
	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Aug. 27	22.15	21.43	22.32	21.62	22.40	21.75
Aug. 28	22.43	22.07	22.62	22.24	22.75	22.48
Aug. 29	22.57	22.04	22.74	22.28	22.85	22.48
Aug. 30	22.39	22.04	22.59	22.23	22.63	22.40
Aug. 31	22.34	21.70	22.55	21.95	22.70	21.95
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
W'k's range	22.43	21.43	22.74	21.62	22.85	21.75

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash St'ds. High.	Cash St'ds. Low.
Aug. 27	53½	52½	54¼	52½	55	53¾
Aug. 28	54½	53½	54¼	53½	56½	55
Aug. 29	54¼	53¾	54¼	53¾	56½	55½
Aug. 30	55¼	54½	54¾	54	57	56
Aug. 31	56¼	55½	56⅛	55	58½	58¾
Sept. 1	56¼	55½	56⅛	55½	58½	58
W'k's r'ge	56¼	52½	56⅛	52½	59¾	53¾

ADVISES RETAINING BOND CERTIFICATES

Better for Exchange or Conversion Than Actual Liberty Debentures, Says McAdoo.

BONDS TO BE READY SOON

Secretary Points to Pending Legislation on Interest Rate as One Reason for Delaying Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary McAdoo issued a statement tonight recommending that those who have bought Liberty Loan bonds hold their full-paid interim certificates until Oct. 1 or until such later date as may be designated by the Treasury Department. But those desiring to receive them at an earlier date will have their bonds delivered at a date soon to be announced, or as soon thereafter as the facilities of the Government will permit. Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"With regard to deliveries of definitive bonds of the Liberty Loan, it has become apparent that, if Congress should enact pending legislation which would authorize the issue of bonds bearing interest at a higher rate than 3½ per cent. per annum, the privilege of converting the bonds (or interim certificates) of the first issue of the Liberty Loan may arise at an early date. Interim certificates have been supplied to Federal Reserve Banks for distribution and have been received, or can be received, from the agencies through which their subscriptions were transmitted by all subscribers who have made payment in full for their bonds. Full-paid interim certificates fully represent the bonds and entitle their holders to all the rights of bondholders as to principal, interest, conversion, and in all other respects, until exchanged for bonds pursuant to subsequent announcements.

"Attention is called to the following provision of Department Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, offering Liberty bonds for subscription:

"Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, upon payment, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding $1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange. Transfers of registered bonds and exchanges of registered and coupon bonds and of bonds of different denominations will not be made until Oct. 1, 1917, or such later date as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"On the other hand, full-paid interim certificates of different denominations are interchangeable without charge, and interim certificates of any denomination are interchangeable without charge for definitive bonds, whether of coupon or registered form, and for whatever denomination the holders may desire. In view of the foregoing, holders of full-paid interim certificates may advantageously retain their interim certificates until Oct. 1, or such later date as many be designated in pursuance of the foregoing provision of Department Circular 78, and until Congress shall have acted in the matter of the pending legislation, and the rate of interest to be borne by any new bonds, and their general character with respect to exemption from taxation and other matters, shall have been determined. The department recommends that subscribers pursue that course. To those desiring to receive their bonds, however, deliveries will begin at a date soon to be announced, and will continue thereafter as rapidly as the facilities of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, overtaxed as they are by the many requirements incident to the war, will permit."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 1, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	201,444	562,704	761,204
Tuesday	546,729	513,299	603,048
Wednesday	554,493	664,576	671,168
Thursday	410,343	847,200	656,553
Friday	883,758	703,654	486,794
Saturday	Holiday	276,890	169,163
Total w'k	2,696,717	3,567,723	3,347,930
Y'r to date	125,968,464	111,805,490	98,968,532

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$1,633,500	$2,222,500	$3,337,500
Tuesday	2,656,500	2,506,000	3,460,500
Wednesday	2,317,500	3,124,000	3,791,500
Thursday	1,890,500	2,227,500	3,450,500
Friday	3,345,000	2,437,500	2,461,000
Saturday	Holiday	1,195,500	1,009,500
Total w'k	$12,046,000	$14,113,000	$17,570,500
Y'r to date	639,821,450	695,118,500	536,452,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

	Sept. 1, '17.	Sept. 2, '16.	Changes.
RR. & mis.	$3,761,500	$8,907,400	—$5,145,900
Govt.	8,233,500	4,798,600	+ 3,434,900
City	52,000	407,000	— 355,000
Total all	$12,046,000	$14,113,000	—$2,067,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 1, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Total sales	$12,046,000	$639,821,450	Average price 40 bonds.	82.14	81.86	89.48	82.14
Same period last year	14,113,000	695,118,500	Same period a year ago.	86.49	86.31	87.49	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	72	72	72	3
Alaska G. M. 6s, A	60	60	60	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	91½	89⅞	89⅞	58
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	86	85½	85½	22
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99	99	99	4
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	96⅛	96	96⅛	123
Am. Thread 4s	98	98	98	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	10
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	88¼	87⅛	88¼	14
Ann Arbor 4s	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	28
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	87	86⅛	86⅛	15
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s 1960	98	98	98	1
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s B	97	97	97	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	11
B. & O., P. L. 3½s	90	90	90	12
B. & O. gold 4s	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	13
B. & O. ref. 5s	95	94⅛	94⅛	13
B. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅛	84⅜	84⅜	38
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	85⅜	84⅛	85⅜	9
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	100	100	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95⅞	94	94	2
Braden Copper 6s	96⅛	96	96	16
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	13
Bush Term. 4s	89	86	86	5
CENTRAL FDY. 6s	85	85	85	10
Central Leather 5s	98¼	98	98⅛	63
Cent. Pacific 4s	83	82	82	7
C. R. R. & B. of G. 5s	90	90	90	1
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	110	108⅛	110	30
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	85⅛	84⅛	84⅞	77
C. & O. conv. 4½s	78	77⅛	77⅛	9
Ches. & Ohio fd. 5s	91	91	91	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44⅛	44	44	3
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95⅜	95⅞	136
C., B. & Q. Neb. ex. 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	4
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	64½	64⅛	64⅛	5
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	81½	80⅞	80⅞	84
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, Series B	95	95	95	4
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	86⅛	86	86⅛	3
Chi. M. & St. P. 4s, '25	86⅛	86	86	12
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	5
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	98	98	98	5
Chicago Rwys. 5s	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80⅞	80	80	14
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69⅝	69	69	23
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s ctf. sta.	63½	63⅛	63⅛	6
Chi. Un. St. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
C. & W. I. con. 4s	70	69⅞	69⅞	13
Chile Copper 7s	115⅛	113	113	25
Cin. Gas ref. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	9
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	67	67	67	1
Col. Industrial 5s	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	35
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	78⅛	78	78	5
Col. & South. 1st 4s	84⅛	84	84	3
Columbus & H. V. 4s	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	1
Con. Gas cv. 6s	107	105⅞	105⅞	41½
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	95	95	95	2
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	76	76	76	7
D. & R. G. con. 4s	72	72	72	15
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	1
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	101	100	101	4
Distillers' Secur. 5s	75	74¼	75	96
ERIE CON. 4S	79	78⅛	79	4
Elk Horn Fuel cv. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Erie gen. 4s	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	21
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	51	50⅛	51	26
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	64⅛	64	64	7
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	106⅛	100	100⅛	4
Georgia Pac. 1st 6s	101½	101⅛	101½	5
Granby Con. cv. 6s	101	102	102	2
Green Bay deb. B	10¼	10	10¼	35
HARLEM R. Port 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	1
Henderson Bridge 6s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	58	58	58	3
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16	16	16	72
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	75⅜	75	75½	13
Indiana Steel 5s	100	99⅞	100	17
Int.-Met. 4½s	62⅛	60	60	19
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	90	89	89¾	59
Int. Agri. 5s	75	75	75	9
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91¼	90½	91	124
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99	99	99	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45	45	45	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70	70	70	1
Kan. City So. 3s	60	60	60	1
Kan. City So. 5s	82⅝	82¼	82½	5
Kan. City Term. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
LACK. ST'L 5s, '50	99	99	99	7
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98¼	98	98	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	10
Leh. Valley gtd. 4½s	95⅜	95	95	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	99	98⅞	99	14
L. I. deb. 5s, tr. ctfs.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	1
Lorillard 5s	97	97	97	2
Lorillard 7s	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	1
Lou. C. & Lex. 4½s	94	94	94	5
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	106	106	106	1
MANHATT'N con. 4s	84	84	84	4
Man. con. 4s, t. t.	85	84¾	85	25
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	107½	107½	107½	4
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Midv. Stl. col. tr. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	25
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	48⅛	47	48⅛	8
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	68	68	68	1½
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	40	40	40	17
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	33¼	33	33	19
Mo., K. & T., ext. 5s	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	1
M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	50	50	50	1
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, '23	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	20
Mo. Pac. con 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	19
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	409
Montana Power 5s	93⅛	92⅜	92⅞	6
N. C. & ST. L. 5s	102	102	102	1
Nassau Electric 4s	70	70	70	1
Nat. Tube 5s	100	99⅞	100	49
N. O., Tex. & M. 5s	48⅛	45	45	15
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	100⅛	100	100	322½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	2
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	79	77⅛	77⅛	26
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92	91⅛	91⅛	34
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	7
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	4
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	98	98	98	2
N. Y., L. & W. Ter. & Imp. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	50	49	49	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	95½	95	95	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, 1956	58	57	57	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	2
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	53	53	53	20
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	21¼	20	21	51
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	9
Norf. & W. con. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	3
Norf. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	86	86	86	2
North. Pacific 4s	86	85⅛	86	46
North. Pac. 3s	62⅛	62	62	4
Nor. St. Pow. ref. 5s	90	90	90	1
ORE. WASH ref. 4s	82	81	81	4
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	87	87	87	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	24
Penn. 4s, 1948	92	92	92	3
Penn. con. 4½s	101⅞	101	101	12
Penn. gen. 4½s	92¼	92	92¼	6
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. ctfs	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	98
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	85	85	85	15
Public Service 5s	87	86¼	86¼	5
READING gen. 4s	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	31
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	11
Rutland 1st con. 4½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
ST. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
St. L., I. M. & So. unified & ref. 4s	79	78⅛	78⅛	7
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	72⅛	72	72	11
St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 4s, A	60⅛	60	60	118
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65	64¼	64¾	41
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53	51⅛	51	72
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70	70	70	7
St. L. S. W. term. 5s	62	62	62	2
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	95	95	95	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	62	62	62	2
Sea. Air L. g. 4s, st.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	3
Sea. Air L. adj. 5s	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	12
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94	94	94	3
So. Pac. conv. 5s	97	96⅜	96⅜	101
So. Pac. conv. 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	23
So. Pac. ref. 4s	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	8½
So. Pac. col. 4s	77⅛	75⅛	75⅛	3
So. Pac. S. F. Term. 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	3
So. Railway 5s	97	96⅞	97	6
So. Ry. gen. 4s	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	62
Standard Milling 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	1
TENN. COP. 6s	93	93	93	3
Texas Co. deb. 6s	102⅛	102	102	52
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	94⅛	94⅛	4
Third Av. ref. 4s	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	5
Third Av. adj. 5s	38	35⅛	38	26
ULSTER&DEL. 1st 5s	96	96	96	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	90⅛	89⅞	90	25
Union Pac. cv. 4s	88	88	88	1
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	1
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	83⅞	83⅛	83⅛	90
U. S. Rubber 6s	102	102	102	10
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	100
Utah P. & L. 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	1
VA.-CARO. CHEM. 1st 5s	95⅛	95	95	4
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	82	82	82	10
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	3
WABASH 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Western Electric 5s	99⅛	99	99	21
Western Pacific 5s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	6
Western Maryland 4s	67⅛	66	66	22
West. Un. R. E. 4½s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	3
West Shore 4s	82	81⅛	81⅛	3
Wilson & Co. 6s	100	99⅞	99⅞	88

Total sales, $3,761,500.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.98	99.90	99.94	5016
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	148
Anglo-French 5s	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	663
City of Bordeaux 6s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	39
City of Lyons 6s	94	93⅛	93⅛	20
City of Marseilles 6s	94	93⅛	93⅛	19
City of Paris 6s	98⅛	93	93	121
City of Tokio 5s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	96	96	96	4
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95⅛	95	95	21
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95⅛	94⅛	95	19
French Govt. tp. 5½s	98	97⅛	97⅛	240
Japanese 4½s	88⅛	88	88⅛	27
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	87⅛	87	87⅛	16½
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	88	87⅛	88	14
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. Ger. st	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	15
Japanese 4s	74	74	74	1
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	146
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, '18	99⅛	98	98	279
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, '19	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	625
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	273
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, '21	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	205
Total sales				$8,233,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1936, reg.	94	94	94	1
4s, 1956, reg.	93	93	93	10
4s, 1958	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
4s, 1959	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
4½s, 1960	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	7
4½s, May, 1957	102	101⅞	101⅞	7
4½s, Nov., 1957	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
4½s, 1963	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	22
Total sales				$52,000
Grand total				$12,046,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	49,460	294,580	257,420	$45,000
Tues.	79,180	281,125	270,090	131,000
Wed.	64,360	191,205	248,776	170,000
Thurs.	82,550	89,898	141,570	134,000
Fri.	64,000	202,076	290,960	295,000
Saturday	Holiday.			
Total	282,860	1,019,184	1,208,815	$672,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
23,000	*Aetna Explo.	7¼	5½	5¾	—1
700	* Do pf., w. i.	44	40	43	—1½
1,775	Air Reduc.	95	86	87½	—7½
3,600	*Beth. Stl., w. i.	110½	105⅜	106	..
23,000	* Do rts. (B)	4½	2	3	—1
100	*Butter.-Jud.	60	60	60	—3
1,800	*Car Lt. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼	—¼
6,800	Carwen Steel	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	—⅜
700	*Chal. M., w. i.	7	7	7	—4
100	* Do pf.	55	55	55	..
700	Charcoal Iron	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
10,900	Chev. Mot., w. i.	90	70	75	—12½
1,100	*City Service	28⅞	28¼	28¼	..
15,600	Curtiss Aero	44⅛	38⅜	39⅞	—4¼
1,120	Em'son Phon.	6⅛	6	6⅛	..
700	E. Heaney, Inc.	24⅛	24	24	..
100	*Havana Tob.	2	2	2	..
50	Holly Sug. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
400	Keyst'e T. & R.	14⅛	14	14	—1
2,000	*LakeTor.Boat	6⅛	5⅝	6	—⅛
130	*Lukens1st pf.	102	101½	102	..
600	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
1,925	Marlin Arms	121	111	111	—4½
37,000	*Maxim Muni.	1⅜	1	1⅛	—⅜
300	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	—1½
1,000	Nor. A. P. & P.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7,700	*Proden. Pict.	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
12,000	*Rep. M. Tr. rts.	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
28,000	Smith M. Tr.	5⅛	3⅝	4⅛	—1¼
300	*St. Jos. Lead	19⅛	19	19	—1¼
300	St. L., R. M. & P.	35⅛	35	35⅛	—1⅛
8,500	*Steel Alloys	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
200	*Std. Motors	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
6,700	Submar. Boat	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	—1⅞
400	Triangle Film	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
6,500	*Unit. E. Aero	5⅛	3⅞	4	—¾
11,500	*UnitedMotors	24	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
1,900	U. S. Aircraft	6⅝	6	6⅛	..
1,800	*U. S. L. & H.	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
4,000	U. S. Ss. Co.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	..
700	United Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
57,500	*Wr.-Mar.A.C.	10⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil	20	19⅝	19⅝	..
100	Ill. Pipe Line	227	218	218	—12
125	Prairie Pipe L.	270	245	245	—30
70	Std. Oil, Cal.	258	247	247	—11
13	Std. Oil, N. J.	574	570	570	—20
518	Std. Oil, N. Y.	283	271	273	—11

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,800	*Allen Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
41,500	*Ark. Pet.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—1
10,800	*BarnettO.&G.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
183,000	*Bost.-W. Oil	42	32	38	—1
1,525	Con. Max. Oil	31	31	41	..
118,000	*Cosden Oil	10½	10	10⅛	—⅛
29,800	*Crosby Pet.	75	56	56	—18
12,000	Cuma. P. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	*Elk B. Pet.	12⅛	10	10⅛	—1
22,800	*Elk. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14,700	*Esmeralda O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,255	Federal Oil	6⅛	5½	6⅛	..
54,000	*Friar Oil	⅝	⅜	⅜	—⅛
78,800	*Glenrock Oil	12⅜	10⅛	12	..
800	*Hend. Farm.	1	1	1	..
800	*Houston Oil	18	18	18	—1
2,300	*Inter. Pet.	13	12½	12½	—⅜
37,100	Kenova Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,000	*Knick. W. P.	4⅛	3	3	—1½
100	*Kn. W. P. pf	10	10	10	—5
5,105	Lost City Oil	⅞	⅝	[illegible]	..
17,300	*Merritt Oil	37½	30	31⅛	—5½
12,600	Met. Pet.	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
52,000	*Midwest Oil	135	118	119	—17
6,700	*Midw. O. pf.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
7,250	*Midwest Ref.	180	160	164	—14
4,100	*N.Y.-Ok. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,000	*NY.&Tex.Oil	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	..
63,000	*N. Wn. Oil	81	67	75	—2
72,000	*Okla. Oil	11⅛	8⅛	9	—2⅛
1,500	*Okla. O. pf.	45	40	40	—8
11,800	Okla. P. & R.	9⅞	8⅝	9	—1
10,800	Omar O. & G.	25	20	22	—3
8,900	Osage-H. O.	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
2,000	Penn. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
9,400	*Penn. K. Oil	6⅛	5⅝	6	..
12,250	*Pa.-O. O. & G.	12⅞	12½	12½	..
22,500	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
3,200	*Sap. O. & R.	10⅝	9⅛	10	—⅜
22,000	Seq. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
15,200	*Tux. Star O.	1⅛	1⅛	1	..
33,000	Un. West. O.	1	⅞	1	..
1,000	Utah Pet.	22	20	22	—1⅞
800	Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
3,260	*Vic. Oil, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
11,200	*West St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
33,150	*Wyo. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,500	*Wyo. Un. O., new	5⅛	4⅛	5	—⅜

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10,700	Acme C. Hills	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
5,000	Alas.-Br. Col.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6,200	*†Alas. St. C.	30	25	28	+ 3
26,500	*Ariz. Corn.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
23,500	*†Atlanta	13	12	12	..
1,600	*Austin Ams.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11,650	B. Led. Cop.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
700	Bingham M.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8,000	*†Booth	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
21,400	†Bos. Mont.	70	61	62	—3
7,500	Butte C. & Z.	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
18,200	Butte Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,800	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1	1	—⅛
18,700	*†Calc. Min.	70	67	69	—1
91,570	*Calu. & Jer.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
11,700	Can. Cop.	2⅛	2	2	..
26,500	*Can. Cop., rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8,600	*Cashboy	8	7	7⅛	—1⅛
100	C. Gorde M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
18,450	*Coco Riv. M.	1⅛	1	1	..
25,200	Con. Aris. Sm.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
17,500	Cons. Cop. M.	10	7⅛	8	—1
3,000	*Cons. H'st'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
7,700	*Cons G. M.	60	35	60	..
1,700	Cresson G.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
800	*Dun. M. & M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
800	Dundee-Aris.	1⅛	1	1	..
24,870	*Emma Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
42,000	*†Fortuna C.	25	22	22	+ 2
1,200	*Gila Cop.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
8,900	†G'field Cons.	53	50	51	—1
5,500	*†G'field Mer.	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
3,000	*†Great Bend	12	10	12	+ 2
10,000	*Gr. Mons. M.	1	⅞	[illegible]	..
2,375	Hecla Min.	5⅞	5	5	—⅜
600	Howe S., w. i.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
300	Hud. Bay Z.	1	1	1	—¼
1,100	*Iron Blos.	1	⅞	1	..
46,000	*Jer. Verde	2⅛	1⅝	1¾	—⅛
21,000	*†Jim Butler	91	86	87	—6
6,200	Jose.-Kenne.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
15,500	*†Jumbo Ext.	28	25	27	..
12,900	Jum. M. of N. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
4,525	*†Kewanas	14	12	13	—1
3,200	La Rose Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
600	Louisa. Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,400	Magma Cop.	47	44	44	—4
375	*Magmatic C.	25	22	24	—1
12,800	Mag'e Copper	¾	⅝	⅝	..
5,000	*†Marsh M'g.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000	Mason Valley	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17,100	†McKinley-D.	67	60	63	—2
4,000	*Milford Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
900	Mines of Am.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,100	†Mogul Min'g.	70	70	70	..
26,280	*Monster C'f.	⅜	¼	¼	..
24,800	*†Mother Lode	34	30	31	—2
400	*Nancy Hanks	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
60,000	*†Nat. Leas'g.	15	15	15	..
20,500	*†Nat. Z. & L.	45	37	38	—5
2,965	Nicklas Min'g.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	..
[illegible]	Nipissing	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
17,300	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1⅛	1	1⅛	—⅛
1,500	Pitts. Jerome	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
16,200	†Port. C. Cop.	33	28	28	—3
200	*Ray Herc's.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
8,200	†Rex. Con. M.	18	18	17	—1
5,100	Richmond Cop.	62½	56	56	—6½
13,400	†Rochester M.	55	50	52	—2
1,000	†San Toy	14	13	13	—1
600	*Santa R. D.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
42,500	Silver K. of A.	⅜	¼	¼	..
1,050	Silver K. Con.	4⅛	4	4	..
1,300	Standard S.-L.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
18,500	*†Success Min.	29	20	20	—9
1,400	Sup. Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
300	Ton. Belm't	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
4,225	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
456	Ton. Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
13,000	†Troy-Aris'a	19	19	19	..
1,000	Tuol. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
400	Un. Cop. Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,500	Un. Eastern	4⅛	4	4	..
15,900	*†U. S. Tung.	29	25	27	..
1,600	Unity Gold	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
29,600	*†Utah Nat. M	24	20	23	+ 3
61,250	*†Utica Mines	30	27	28	+ 2
5,000	*Verde C. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5,700	†West End C.	73	67	67	—7
19,950	White C. Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
60,800	†White C. Ext	32	27	32	..
9,500	*White Cross	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
22,300	†Wilbert Cop.	31	29	30	..
26,500	†Yer. Mt. C.	24	21	22	—3

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
45,000	B. & O. 5% n. 2-y.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	—⅜
80,000	*Beth. St. 5s, ½-year notes	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—⅛
306,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	97	96⅝	96⅝	—⅛
125,000	*Can. N. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
12,000	*Ch. & W. L. 6% notes	96	96	96	..
20,000	*Chal. M. 6% n.	93	91⅛	91⅛	..
135,000	*G. Elec. 6% n.	102	101⅞	101⅞	..
40,000	*Gt. N. 5-y. 5% n.	98⅝	98	98	..
30,000	Hock. Val. 6s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
42,000	*Russ. Gov. new 5½s	71⅛	69	70	—1¼
56,000	*Russ. Gov. 5½s	60⅛	60	60	—3

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

> THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

> DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	93
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	85	88
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97	98
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	88
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	101
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	5	Jan. & July	97½	99
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	99½	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	103¼	104
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
C. & P. Telephone, '29	5	Jan. & July	100½	102½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	..
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	97
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	96
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	..
Cons. Gas. (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	86	87½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	93	94½
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	97
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	95	100
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	85
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	86	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	79½	81
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	6	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	56½	57½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73	75
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	91	93
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	91	93
Kan. C. (Mo.) G. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	88½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	89½	93
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	89½	92
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	89½	93
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	6	June & Dec.	100	102
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	101	103
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	78
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	70	74
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100½	101
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	84
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	97½
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	84	88
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	92½
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	82
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101½	103
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Roch Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	92	96
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	75	84
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	81	85
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	92	99
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	79½	80½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	79	80
Do income, '49	6	June & Dec.	61	63
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	85½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100½	102
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	77	77½
W. States G. & E., '27	5	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	99⅝	100⅝
Kan. C. Stk. Yds., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '24	6	May & Nov.	99⅝	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	17	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	74
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	113	115
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	46	48
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	280	281
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	106	108
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	63	66
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	82	85
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	66	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	6¾	7¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25, 17	69	70
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	20	23
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	80	85
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 17	91	101
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	July 2, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	81	81¾
Car. Power & Light	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	30	34
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 17, 17	94	98
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Sep 1, 17	260	261
Do pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 17	83¾	84¼
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 14, 17	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 16	97	101
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	47	48
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	76	77
Conn. Power pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	91	95
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	70	72
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	56	59
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	..	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	84	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	130	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	10	13
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	49
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15, 17	..	70
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	..	85	88
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	128	132
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	95	97¼
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	85
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	35
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	57	60
Kan. City Railways	..	..	..	24	27
Do pf.	..	..	..	55½	59
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	95	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	69½	71
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	July 1, 17	94	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	173	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	56	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	86	88½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	96⅛	98
Nor. Texas Electric	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	64⅞	67½
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	78	82
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	53	53⅞
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	87½	88⅞
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	34½	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 14, 17	64⅞	65½
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	89
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 17	102	104
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	..	68	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	8½	9½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	33⅞	34½
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, 17	120	124
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	5	6
Do pf.	..	..	..	28	29
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 2, 17	40	42
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 17	27	28
United Utilities	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	73	73½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	65	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	77½	78½
Western Power	..	..	..	13⅛	15
Do pf.	$1.80	Q	Jul 16, 17	54	57
West. States Gas & E.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	23	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	88	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, 16	42	47

a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock. *¼ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	280	290
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	53	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	71
Amer. Graphophone	1½	Q	July 2, 17	78	79
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	90	95
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	37	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	85	90
Atlantic Refining	..	..	..	10	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	30	40
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10, 17	170	176
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	93	102
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 1, 17	122	123
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	102	108
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	105	107
By Products Coke	8	A	..	150	156
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30, 17	93	95
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	17	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	75	85
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	180	185
Central Aguirre Sugar	25	..	Jul 31, 17	163	166
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	..	64	69
Childs	1½	Q	Jun 11, 17	72	74
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 11, 17	94	95¼
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Jul 14, 17	102	104
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	106	..
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	185	190
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	106	110
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	84	86¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	91	94
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	..	117
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	Q	July 2, 17	56	58
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Jun 25, 17	267	268
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	55	58
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	100	102
International Salt	x1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	59½	61
Int. Silver	..	..	..	52	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	99½	102
Kan. City Stock Yards	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	92½	94
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 17	80	88
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, 17	64½	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	113	..
Do pf.	y2¼	Q	July 2, 17	94	97
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30, 17	144¾	152
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Jun 1, 17	80	87
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	95	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	168	172
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 2, 17	101	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10, 17	283	287
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20, 17	145	150
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, 17	103	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	48	53
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	82	86
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	143	144
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	13½	14
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	68	71
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	50
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	142	145
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	98	99
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	19	20
Do pf.	..	..	..	56	60
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	120	123
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	July 2, 17	214	216
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	45
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 17	100	110

*And 1½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. †Ex div. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	540	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 2, 17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	h8	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	150	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	200	..
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	360	365
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	220	228
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 17	388	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	200	204
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	452	459
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	*3	Q	July 2, 17	200	..
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	July 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	169	171
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	315	325
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	65	73
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	‡25	Q	July 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	July 2, 17	985	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	180	..
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	136	147
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	225
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
Greenwich	500,000	b5	S	July 2, 17	340	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	695	705
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 10, 17	250	260
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	..	July 2, 17	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	218	223
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	375	390
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	320	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	330	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 7, 17	305	315
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	285	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	July 2, 17	275	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	175	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	395	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	205	215
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	..
N. Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	190	200
N. Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 16, 17	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	455	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	225
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	395	415
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	120	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	152	160
United States	200,000	10	S	July 1, 17	500	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	195	205
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div. h—Incl. 5% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	a7	..	July 2, 17	455	458
B'way Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	163	167
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	600	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	July 2, 17	775	785
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 17	288	292
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	b6	Q	Aug 1, 17	352	353
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 17	443	450
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	260	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	b6	Q	Jun 30, 17	367	370
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 17	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jun 30, 17	140	143
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 17	645	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	105	115
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	..	Aug 1, 17	95	100
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	145	..
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	190	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	b7	Q	Jun 30, 17	380	400
New York	3,000,000	b9	Q	Jun 30, 17	590	610
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 17	280	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 17	340	342
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	*5	Q	July 2, 17	390	410
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	990	1010
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 17	428	433

*Incl. 1% extra. a—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	117	122
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 17	238	245
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	..	Jul 30, 17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	47	53
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	315	330
Ger. Alliance	500,000	5	S	Jul 16, 17	155	165
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	505	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	b11	S	July 5, 17	335	342
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	S	July 1, 17	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	S	Jul 10, 17	165	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 3, 17	400	480
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	122	127
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	95	100
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	210	214
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	360	375
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	84	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	5	S	July 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 17	51	57

†Including 2½% extra. b—1% in favor of Red Cross paid July 5.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	55	65
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 17	155	170
B'l'n C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 16, 17	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J. A. J. O	107	117
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J. A. J. O	285	300
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F. M. A. N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F. M. A. N	105	115

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 27	3	2½	3	2½
Aug. 28	3½	2¾	3	3½
Aug. 29	3½	2½	3	3½
Aug. 30	4	3½	3½	4
Aug. 31	6	4½	6	4½
Sept. 1	6	4½	6	4½
Week's range— High			6	3½
Low			2	2½
Same week last year— High			3	2½
Low			2	2½
Year to date— High			10	6
Low			1½	1½
Same period last year— High			6	5
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 27	4 @4½	5 @5½	5¼@5½
Aug. 28	4 @4½	4½@4¾	5 @5½
Aug. 29	4½@4¾	5 @5½	5 @5½
Aug. 30	4½@4¾	4¾@4¾	5 @5½
Aug. 31	4½@5	5 @5½	5¼@5½
Sept. 1	4½@5	5 @5½	5¼@5½
Week's range— High	5	5½	5½
Low	4	4¾	5
Same week last year— High	3	3½	3¾
Low	2½	3	3½
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 27	3⅝	4⅝	4⅝	27f 10c
Aug. 28	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 18c
Aug. 29	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 18c
Aug. 30	3⅝	4⅝	4⅝	27f 18c
Aug. 31	3⅝	4⅝	4⅝	27f 18c
Sept. 1	3⅝	4⅝	4⅝	27f 18c

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 27	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Aug. 28	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Aug. 29	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Aug. 30	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Aug. 31	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 1	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*5½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¼@3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3⅝@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 4⅝
4 to 6 months ... 5 @5¼

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Aug. 27	56⅛	97⅝	62f 30c
Aug. 28	56⅛	97⅝	62f 25c
Aug. 29	56	97⅝	62f 25c
Aug. 30	56⅛	97⅝	62f 25c
Aug. 31	56⅛	97⅝	62f 25c
Sept. 1	56⅛	97⅝	62f 30c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 27	45d	85¾c
Aug. 28	45d	86¼c
Aug. 29	45⅛d	88½c
Aug. 30	46d	90½c
Aug. 31	46d	90½c
Sept. 1	46d	90½c

PRACTICAL FINANCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, makes a lucid presentation of financial and commercial conditions throughout the world. The Open Security Market published weekly in The Annalist affords investors opportunities not found in any other publication. 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
Aug. 27	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Aug. 28	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Aug. 29	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Aug. 30	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Aug. 31	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Sept. 1	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Aug. 27	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Aug. 28	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Aug. 29	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Aug. 30	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Aug. 31	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 1	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	4.7555	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7555	4.76 7/16
Same week last year— High	4.75⅝	4.76½
Low	4.75¼	4.76⅛
Year to date— High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year— High	4.78	4.78⅝
Low	4.73¼	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Aug. 27	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛
Aug. 28	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛
Aug. 29	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.77⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛
Aug. 30	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.76	5.76	5.76
Aug. 31	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.76	5.76	5.76
Sept. 1	5.77¼	5.77¼	5.77¼	5.76	5.76	5.76

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	5.77	5.76
Low	5.77¼	5.76½
Same week last year— High	5.88¾	5.88
Low	5.90¾	5.90¼
Year to date— High	5.65	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84¼
Same period last year— High	5.83½	5.82
Low	6.08⅝	6.07⅝

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cables.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cables.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cables.
Aug. 27	4.47	4.45⅝	42.00	42⅛	7.47¼	7.46¼
Aug. 28	4.56	4.54	41⅞	42⅛	7.47¼	7.46¼
Aug. 29	4.61	4.59	42⅛	42⅜	7.48¾	7.47¾
Aug. 30	4.58	4.55	41⅞	42⅛	7.48½	7.47¾
Aug. 31	4.56	4.54	41.375	42⅛	7.51	7.50
Sept. 1	4.54	4.52	41.875	42⅛	7.52	7.51
Week's range— High	4.47	4.45⅝	42⅛	42⅜	7.47¼	7.46¼
Low	4.66	4.60	41.375	42⅛	7.52	7.51
Same week last year— High	5.29¼	5.28¼	41.25	41.31¼	6.47¼	6.46¼
Low	5.29½	5.28½	41.06¼	41.12½	6.49	6.48¼
Year to date— High	4.39	4.37	42.25	42.50	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16¼	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.58	7.55¼
Same period last year— High	5.29½	5.28¼	41.25	41.31¼	6.47¼	6.46¼
Low	5.29¼	5.28¼	41.06¼	41.12½	6.49	6.48¼

	Greece Dem.	Greece Cables.	Russia Dem.	Russia Cables.
Aug. 27	19.70	19.75	20.00	20.10
Aug. 28	19.70	19.75	18.75	18.85
Aug. 29	19.70	19.75	18.65	18.75
Aug. 30	19.70	19.75	18.25	18.50
Aug. 31	19.70	19.75	17.25	17.50
Sept. 1	19.50	19.55	17.70	17.80
Week's range— High	19.70	19.75	20.00	20.10
Low	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50
Year to date— High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen Dem.	Copenhagen Cables.	Stockholm Dem.	Stockholm Cables.
Aug. 27	30.35	30.55	33.35	33.55
Aug. 28	30.25	30.45	33.35	33.55
Aug. 29	30.25	30.625	33.375	33.55
Aug. 30	30.20	30.40	33.35	33.55
Aug. 31	30.20	30.30	33.30	33.55
Sept. 1	30.20	30.40	33.40	33.60
Week's range— High	30.35	30.625	33.375	33.60
Low	30.20	30.40	30.30	33.55
Year to date— High	30.45	30.65	33.60	33.80
Low	27.06	27.12	29.35	29.45

Christiania.	Dem.	Cables.
Aug. 27	30.375	30.625
Aug. 28	30.45	30.65
Aug. 29	30.375	30.45
Aug. 30	30.40	30.60
Aug. 31	30.50	30.70
Sept. 1	30.40	30.60
Week's range— High	30.50	30.70
Low	30.375	30.45
Year to date— High	31.00	31.50
Low	27.50	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Hongkong Cab's.	Peking Dem.	Peking Cab's.
Week's range— High	77.00	77.25	118.00	118.25
Low	75.00	75.75	114.50	114.625
Year to date— High	77.00	77.25	118.00	118.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.125

Shanghai.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	111.00	111.25
Low	108.00	108.125
Year to date— High	111.00	111.25
Low	80.00	80.125

INDIA. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Bombay Dem.	Bombay Cab's.	Calcutta Dem.	Calcutta Cab's.	Manila Dem.	Manila Cab's.
Week's range— High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date— High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

SPAIN. JAPAN.

	Spain Dem.	Spain Cab's.	Kobe Dem.	Kobe Cab's.	Yokohama Dem.	Yokohama Cables.
Week's range— High	22.40	22.50	51.00	51.125	51.00	51.125
Low	22.10	22.20	51.00	51.125	51.00	51.125
Year to date— High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Buenos Aires Cables.	Rio Demand.	Rio Cables.
Week's range— High	43.19	43.38	25.00	25.12
Low	42.02	42.13	24.75	24.88
Year to date— High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.00	42.20	23.50	23.62½

REAL ESTATE.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate & Insurance
Specialists in Apartments
East and South of Central Park
414 Madison Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 5600

ALL THE LATEST WRINKLES
In these new houses. Sleeping porches, breakfast porches, three bathrooms, all-gas kitchens. Price $18,500 and up. Reasonable terms. Our office is open Labor Day. Some houses for rent, $65 to $200.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

It Is Always Cool At
Manhattan Beach

You sleep "like a child" here with the air cooled by the breeze from the ocean. You get up fit for your work. You lose that tired, nervous, out-of-sorts feeling you have in the city. Your wife, your children—how they would thrive in this atmosphere!

You can live and enjoy life here and yet you're right near your business—no waiting for trains—none of the commuter's troubles.

Although Manhattan Beach is the finest Ocean Front Development in New York City, *Lots are now selling as low as $850 each. Think of it!*

Come Down and Bathe
at the Wonderful and Exclusive
Manhattan Beach Baths
and see these lots
"Swept by Ocean Breezes"
Or write for Booklet.

Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent. Room 504, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Telephone 744 Cortlandt.

Mapleton Park

Brooklyn Trains of the New
Sea Beach Subway
will run directly into the heart of
Manhattan, Beginning Sept. 4th,
with Stations at Broadway and Canal, Prince, 8th and 14th Streets, and later to 59th Street—ONE FARE.
Cliff Dwellers of New York
Send for information and Photos of our
Beautiful Brick Houses
Handsomely Decorated, all ready to occupy.
Price $4,500 to $8,500—$500 Cash
BALANCE AS YOU PAY RENT.
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22nd Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

DON'T sign your lease before seeing our new type COMFORT HOMES, with garage, open fireplace, sleeping porch, etc., carried for $34 monthly. Booklet upon request. JOHN F. CHURLO, 1,779 West 11th St., Brooklyn. (3 blocks west of Kings Highway Sta., Sea Beach Subway.)

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI BUNGALOW
Built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath; steam heat; garage; 4,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer, privilege of restricted bathing beach; yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. E., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
House, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; half hour from Pennsylvania Station; also several building plots can be bought on very easy terms; will build at request. Address Chance, Box 72 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM—CHESTER PARK.
Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower; parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace; dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on high ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, water, gas and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit. Brook Company, Builders & Owners, Fourth Ave., North Pelham. Tel. 4755.

PELHAM.
Colonial home. Lot 75x122 (more ground adjoining). Spacious veranda, large living room, fireplace; central hall; three rooms, two baths, second floor; two rooms and bath on third floor. Owner very anxious to sell. Has offer to rent for $1,500.00. Carrying charges amount to $75.00 per month. Only $1,600.00 cash required to buy. Price, Fourteen Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon. Phones 8400-8401.

ENGLISH COTTAGE
Mount Vernon. Stucco exterior, near Columbus Avenue Station. House just completed. Nine rooms, two baths; lot 80x137. Mortgages, $8,000. Price, $12,000. Fine restricted neighborhood. $1,000 cash required. Cooley Realty Company, 39 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon. Phones: 8400-8401.

PELHAM New white clapboard colonial on Clifford Ave.; large rooms; tapestry brick fireplace; large trees; high ground; all improvements. Open for inspection. Would cost much more to build today.
F. L. EGGER, Owner, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.
Lot bargain, 125x125, $5,750. Five minutes to station. Beautiful trees. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon. Phones 8400-8401.

CRESTWOOD.
Three new houses for sale from $8,500 to $9,800. Large plots. Houses complete by Sept. 15th. $1,000 cash required. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 PROSPECT AVENUE, MOUNT VERNON. PHONES 8400-8401.

MOST COMPLETE RENTAL
and Sale List, White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Depot Sq., White Plains. "Phone" 418.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
Transiently or by the Year.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

BUSINESS OPENINGS.

A Business Opportunity advertisement in The New York Times brings together men determined on trade. All advertising investigated.

EDGEMERE, L. I. TO-DAY
CONTINUATION OF UNRESERVED, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF
187 LOTS & 5 COTTAGES
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN—30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
LABOR DAY—Sept. 3d, at 2.30 & 8 P. M.
On Premises, Rain or Shine, Under Tent—Opposite Edgemere Station.
60% on Mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years—Title policies free.
Every lot fully improved; cement walks, sewers, water, gas, electricity.
NOTE FROM AUCTIONEER—On August 20th, 21st and 25th, I sold lots which actually cost the owners from $800 to $900 each for $250 to $300.
J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, 135 Broadway, N. Y. Phones, 253-254 Cortlandt.

(To-Day)
LABOR DAY
2:30 Afternoon 7:30 Evening
Last Day of the Great
EDGEMERE CREST
Far Rockaway, L. I.
AUCTION SALE ON THE GROUNDS.
100 Seashore Lots, 6 Dwellings, lying between Railroad and Ocean.
Last week $800 lots sold for $300, $1,500 lots sold for $500.
10% cash—balance 30 payments.
Take bus at Edgemere Station.
GERTH'S REALTY EXPERTS—Alfred H. Wagg Associated, Auctioneers.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAMWOOD.
ON STORER AV.
Dutch Colonial house on plot 75x160; first floor has very large living room with open fireplace, large dining room, porch, kitchen, pantry and maid's room; second floor has large chamber with dressing room, and tiled bath with shower en suite, also 2 large chambers and tiled bath with shower; this is a very complete, up-to-date, easy housekeeping home (all rooms on 2 floors) on an elegantly treed large plot; price $10,000; terms to suit.
THE JOHN T. BROOK COMPANY, Builders and Owners,
Tel. Pelham 4755. 4th Av., Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR,
On Siwanoy Place; plot 50x150; elegant stucco house; first floor has very large living room with open fireplace; large dining room, porch, kitchen, pantry, and maid's room; second floor has large chamber, dressing room and tiled bath with shower en suite, also three large chambers and tiled bath with shower; this is a very complete, up-to-date easy housekeeping home (all rooms on two floors) on an elegantly treed plot; price $9,000; terms to suit.
THE JOHN T. BROOK COMPANY, Builders and owners,
Tel. Pelham—4755. 4th Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$12.50 PER LOT
22 lots; 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent. Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

For Sale—Great Bargain—Must Sell
Beautiful one-family new brick house, all improvements; streets, sewers, sidewalks, water, gas and electric light; no assessments; seven rooms and bath, steam heat; in highly restricted section; cost $7,500, will sell for $5,950; 18 minutes from New York or Brooklyn—2 blocks north of big station, Jamaica. Apply any day at 61 Middletown Street, Jamaica, Long Island.

IDEAL BUNGALOW
Overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms, bath, panel walls, beamed ceilings, large open fireplace; all modern improvements; gas, electricity, &c.; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

3-ROOM BUNGALOW
Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

RIGHT AT WATER
Bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; also several waterfront plots can be bought very reasonable. Address A. L., Box 94 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES TO LET IN NEW CORNER BUILDING
422 Audubon Ave. Cor. W. 186th St.
Fine large single stores, rent reasonable, $35 and $40. Suitable for Barber, Butter and Eggs, Trimmings and Dress Goods, Delicatessen, &c. Only two stores left. Agent on Premises.

BUILDING TO LEASE, 630-632 Hudson St.,
between Jane and Horatio Sts., near Gansevoort Market; 4-story and basement building 88x45, suitable for wholesale grocery or liquor business. Apply Hugh King, 15 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
THE HAMPTONS
HARLEM'S BEST LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms.
Newly renovated; every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150
121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116th St. & 7th Ave.
EL NIDO
Beautiful High-Class Modern Building.
Corner Apartments,
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200
137 West 110th St.
Near Lenox Ave., Facing Central Park.
SEMIRAMIS
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
6 and 7 Rooms, $720 to $1020
51 Hamilton Place, Cor. 139th St.
THE EUFAULA
Convenient to 137th St. Subway.
5-6-7 Large Outside Rooms,
Rent, $560 to $900
851 West 181st St.
THE NORTHERN
Cor. Northern Ave., Overlooking Hudson
Largest Outside Rooms in City. 2 Baths.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, $540 to $1200
528 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
ULYSSES COURT
5-6-7 Rooms, $720-$900
Apply Supts., or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3930 and 2427 Morning.

GREYTON COURT,
630 WEST 141ST ST.,
CORNER RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
$900 to $1,400.

8 West 51st Street
Especially desirable parlor floor, from Oct. 1st. Suitable for physician or dentist.
$1600 PER ANNUM.
Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Ave.

GRAND VIEW
S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. & 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment
Convenient to Subway and L
5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,200.
Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

5 & 6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St.
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

5 ROOMS
4 LARGE CLOSETS
Convent Ave., Cor. 142d St.
4 ROOMS.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3573 B'way. (147th)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE SHOREVIEW
448 Riverside Drive
(Near 116th St.)
7-8-9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,850
E. FRANCIS HILLENBRAND
1050 Amsterdam Av. (111th-112th)
or Supt. on the premises.

1050 AMSTERDAM AV.
(Elevator Apartment)
Between 111th and 112th Sts.,
Opposite Cathedral St. John Divine
6 Rooms, Front,
$50 to $55 Monthly
5 Rooms, Rear,
$32 to $35 Monthly
E. FRANCIS HILLENBRAND
1050 Amsterdam Av. (111th-112th)
or Supt. on the premises.

501 WEST 111th ST.
(Elevator Apartment)
Corner of Amsterdam Ave.
Opposite Cathedral St. John Divine
5 and 6 Rooms,
$50 to $55 Monthly.
4 Rooms,
$33 to $35 Monthly.
E. FRANCIS HILLENBRAND
1050 Amsterdam Av. (111th-112th)
or Supt. on the premises.

CRITERION ARMS
526 West 111th Street
(Between Amsterdam Ave. & Broadway)
5, 6 and 7 Rooms
$60 to $85 Monthly
E. FRANCIS HILLENBRAND
1050 Amsterdam Av. (111th-112th)
or Supt. on the premises.

The CANTERBURY
204-210 West 108th Street
4 Rooms, $40 Monthly
E. FRANCIS HILLENBRAND
1050 Amsterdam Av. (111th-112th)
or Supt. on the premises.

Attractive, High Class Elevator Apartments.
All Latest Improvements.
Best of Service.
501 West 121st St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Opp. Columbia College.
6 Rooms, $55-$60
643 West 127th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $45-$65
601 West 135th St.,
Cor. Broadway. Near Sub. Express.
4, 5, 7 Rooms, $37.50-$65
634 West 135th St.,
Overlooking Riverside and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $50-$70
3609 B'way, cor. 149th.
Corner Apartments. Excellent Value.
7, 8 Rooms, $62.50-$70
575 West 159th St.,
Cor. Broadway. Two blocks Subway.
5, 6 Rooms, $40-$60
600 West 183d St.,
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 6 Rooms, $40-$55
601 West 190th St.,
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
3, 4, 6 Rooms, $30-$60
Apply Supts. on Premises, or
J. SHENK,
66 West 107th St.
Telephones 1406 1407 1408 Academy

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new; modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
500 West 140th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
$450 to $840 Per Year.
Exceptionally fine new building. See Superintendent, on premises.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

The Raymore,
1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,200.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 WEST 115TH ST.,
BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
8 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450-$1,850.
JOSEPH ATZ, 55 Liberty St., or Supt.

THESE APARTMENTS
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of the best service and attention at all times. The Buildings are absolutely fireproof, are desirably located and possess all up-to-date conveniences, with all modern equipment throughout.

The Rosemary
4-6 West 93rd Street
Adjacent Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $1020 to $1200

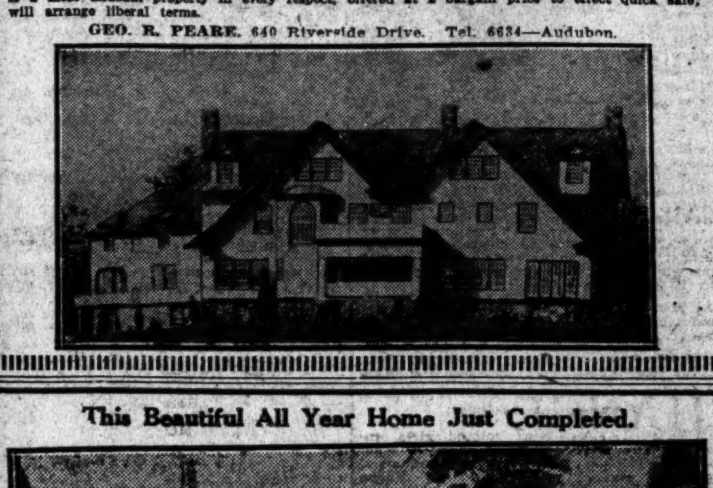
St. Francis Court
Riverside Drive
North Corner of 135th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $840 to $960

Carolyn Court
565 West 162d St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $420 to $840

Sylvia Hall
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $360 to $720

Halcyon Real Estate Corporation
52 Broadway Telephone 6532 Broad

Sacrifice To Effect Immediate Sale
A Private All-Year Commuter's Estate
Situated on the crest of Sunset Hill, overlooking a large lake, this magnificent residence is unusual in its location and architecture, its broad lawns, Italian gardens, sweeping land and water views. There are twenty rooms and seven baths.
This palatial home is 115 feet in length, is new and most modern. Ideal train service, express station near by; golf, country club, all water sports. Actual rights to lakes. This is a most unusual property in every respect, offered at a bargain price to effect quick sale; will arrange liberal terms.
GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6634—Audubon.



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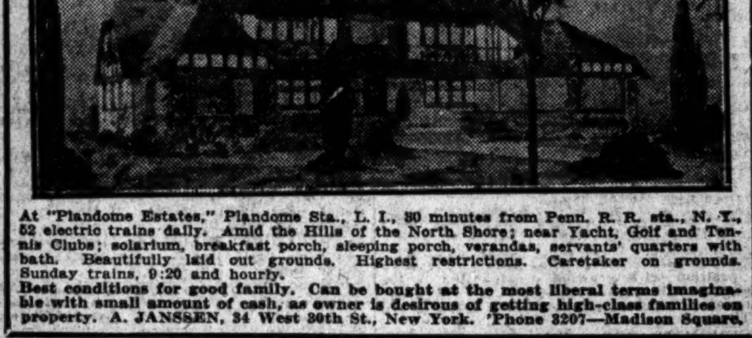


At "Plandome Estates," Plandome Sta., L. I., 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. sta., N. Y., 52 electric trains daily. Amid the Hills of the North Shore; near Yacht, Golf and Tennis Clubs; solarium, breakfast porch, sleeping porch, verandas, servants' quarters with bath. Beautifully laid out grounds. Highest restrictions. Caretaker on grounds. Sunday trains, 9:20 and hourly.
Best conditions for good family. Can be bought at the most liberal terms imaginable with small amount of cash, as owner is desirous of getting high-class families on property. A. JANSSEN, 34 West 30th St., New York. 'Phone 3207—Madison Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$2,500-$4,000
Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

140 W. 58th St.
Nearing Completion.
APARTMENTS OF
4 & 5 ROOMS,
$1,450 to $2,100.
One physician's office, 4 rooms, including tiled operating room and laboratory.
One Two-Room, Non-Housekeeping Apt. Maid Service If Desired.
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505—5th Av. Murray Hill 6960.

1730 Broadway
N. E. Cor. 55th St.
Also Ground Floor Physician's Apt.
11 Story Modern Fireproof Apartments
2, 4, 5 & 8 Rooms.
All large, light. Attractive rentals. Apply Supt., on premises.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 56 West 45th St.
TEL., 4452 VANDERBILT

530 MANHATTAN AVE. COR. 122D
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4 ROOMS,
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES **$30-$48**
Tel. Morningside 5927. Owner on premises.

WILHELMINA
7th Av., 1919, Corner 116th; one block to subway and L express station; one 3-room corner apartment, 6 rooms on street; continuous uniformed elevator service; $1,000. Also 8 large, airy rooms in adjoining building, light and air 4 sides, $780. These apartments are ready. Why not move now at your leisure, avoid the rush and save money?

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.
Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L". Rents Reasonable.

THE PAUL JONES
Wadsworth Ave.,
Entire Block, 184th to 185th St.
Most beautiful elevator apartment on Washington Heights; Hudson River views; one block from 5th Av. 'buses; all very latest improvements; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $42.50 to $70.

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner 7th Ave.
APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration; larger combinations if desired. Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Ave.

57th St., 414-426-438 West.
Desirable apartments in central location, and on a wide street, 6 to 8 rooms. Renting from $26 to $50, on premises, or
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57th St.

THE CLARISSA,
3400-3408 7th Av., cor. 140th St.
4-5-6-7 rooms and bath; all night elevator and telephone service; all improvements; rent $30 to $55. Apply Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

$1800 Per Year
for Nine Rooms
House Just Thoroughly Renovated
Immediate Possession
1239 Madison Av.,
Northeast Corner of 89th St.
Apply to
HERBERT DONGAN, on premises.

MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.
High-Class Elevator Apartment
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
A very choice corner 8-room Apartment also Dentist's Apartment, 8 Rooms. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem—1518), 133 East 118th St.

179 MadisonAv., Nr. 34th St.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,
$50-$65, including service.
Wm. J. Roome & Co., Inc., 177 Madison Avenue.

61 East 86th St.
Between Madison and Park Ave.
5 to 8 Rooms, $660 to $840.
Superintendent, on premises, or
EDWARD WILLMAN, 165 B'way.

BRONX.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
174th St. & Nelson Av.
3-4 Extra Large Rooms
With every conceivable improvement. Equal to the highest class houses of Park Avenue section.
Moderate Rentals.
3 minutes from 181st St. station, N. Y. Central, one block east of University Av., two blocks from the new Jerome Av. subway.
Now Running.
Renting Agent on Premises.

BROOKLYN.

319-323-329 LINCOLN PL.
Bet. Washington & Underhill Aves.
All modern improvements.
6 Rooms—$46 to $48
Inquire on premises,
or phone Prospect 8900.
Walking distance to Subway.
Near Main Entrance Prospect Park.

Inspect New Apartment House Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.
Verona 285 St. John's Pl. AT PLAZA ST.
Suites, 3 to 6 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Every Room Outside
1 block to 2 subways, 5 trolleys.
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st.
C. E. Rickerson, 276 Flatbush Av.

"THE MILRAE,"
873 ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent; located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone and hall boy service.
RENT, $36 and $42.50.
Apply to Janitor on Premises.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Riverside Drive corner for sale at less than land value; a sacrifice; private dwelling with 3 baths; very desirably located, close to Broadway, 145th. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

For Sale.—Private house, four story, fifteen magnificent rooms; six beautiful bathrooms; $35,000. 62 West 51st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

4-Story single, heated; equity $3,500, mortgage $8,000, rent $1,476; earns 7½ per cent. net; wise buyer look this over and see me. Horan, 748 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful eleven-room and bath house, with fireproof garage for two cars; all improvements; lot 25x100. 155 Hendrix St., Brooklyn, Arlington section.

Rent light basement; $50; 8 Forrest St., near Bushwick; 3,500 sq. ft. See Janitor, H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE..............$9,000
EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE...............9,500
NINE-ROOM HOUSE, (2 BATHS)..11,500
BUILDER, PHONE 39 RICHMOND HILL.
PHONE 6028 MURRAY HILL.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.
Houses of 8 to 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, hot water heating, parquet flooring, gas and electricity.
Every house has garage.
Prices $9,000 to $14,000; easy terms.
A. ACKERMANN CORPORATION,
129 WILLARD AV., PELHAM MANOR.
TEL. 1776 PELHAM.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome 5-room bungalow; block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot, lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley; easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

Cosy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality, stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cosy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming, and chickens, house needing some small repairs, good section, near station and bay, full price $1,450, for $100 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once for further details and tickets. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 down on 6-room house, with improvements; nice town, not far out; just the place to raise some vegetables and poultry; will take balance at $12 a month from responsible party. Write or call at once to B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New house, Garden City Estates; 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 2 blocks from depot; best neighborhood; low price; easy terms, or free lots as first payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

At Chatham, N. J.—Delightful modern home, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all conveniences; also garage; on beautiful wooded lot, 228x250; ten minutes from D., L. & W. depot; open fireplaces, 11x50 porch, pretty gardens, good location; will sacrifice, $17,500, (half cash;) cost over 20,000; fine opportunity. Phone Chatham 648; or P. O. Box 337.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Nine-room stucco house; corner plot 100x50; restricted neighborhood; near park and playground. Terms. 34 Morse Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

For Sale.—Factory on plot 100x100; size of building 50x100, 15,000 square feet, three stories, brick, three years old; near two freight depots; rent $2,700 per annum; price $22,000. Chas. L. Cast, 821 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Bogota, N. J.—Located on West Shore and Erie Railroads, 9-room house, with bath and every modern improvement; newly decorated; lot 90x200; will rent to suitable tenant for $720 per year. Apply Room 3808, Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful Elberon.—New villa home, Elberon, N. J.; large plot of ground; big shade trees; near depot and ocean; all modern improvements, including steam heat; easy terms. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Owner wishes to let a 9-room house in good section of Montclair, N. J., at $40 a month; might sell on easy terms. S. S. Brown, 331 Greenwich St., N. Y. C. Telephone 1372 Worth.

At Mountain Station, South Orange, ten-room house, all improvements, $70 per month, or for sale. O. S. THOMPSON, 237 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

New house at Plainfield, choice location; two baths, beautiful finish, sleeping porch, &c.; $8,500, terms like rent; send for photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Piermont-on-the-Hudson.—A ten-room improved cottage, twenty-mile view of the Hudson, splendid location, being in a park six minutes from the depot, including two extra plots of land, 100x50 each. I will sell for $3,700; $1,200 cash, balance on mortgage. G. I. Clayton.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Sale, farm 138 acres, good buildings, wood, water, fruit, ice pond, $15,000; 40 acres, $12,000; 30 acres, $12,000; 21 acres, $10,000; other properties; 1 acre, $2,500. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, Box 235 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—At a low price, 74-acre farm located on one of the highest ridges in Connecticut; half mile from trolley, two miles from main line railroad station; 10-room dwelling house, barn, ice and chicken houses in good condition; 3 horses, 20 head cattle, 8 hogs, 400 chickens; 200 fruit trees and strawberry beds; up-to-date farm implements. Also half acre with 7-room house near State highway in centre of beautiful town; quarter mile from trolley. For particulars address Theodore Anderson, Lock Box 16, Cromwell, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE.
Farm 200 acres, well equipped; 70 acres in crops; price $20,000. R. Boenig, West Simsbury, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., Northwest Corner 1st Av.—Lofts, also ground floor and basement; plot 100x100; light on four sides; steam heat, power; sprinklers, large elevator; suitable for manufacturing. Apply on premises, (Owner,) Rieser. Telephone Madison Square 5250.

Office, about 18x32, cool and light, near Subway and Hudson tunnels; shopping and restaurant centre; modern 16-story building; bargain. See Hildreth, Room 1,210, 95 Madison Av.

LOFTS, ALL LIGHT,
2,500 Square Feet,
Modern building; reasonable rent. 106 E. 19th.

At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Largest advertisers, publishers, architects, engineers, located here; magnificent large and small light offices, $15 up. 110 W. 40th.

Use of desk, well-furnished office, $5; every convenience; also furnished private office, $25.50. 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

MADISON AV., 928, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

41st., 452 West.—Store and cellar, suitable for grocery or any business. $25.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 50x100. Fitzgerald, 1,777 Broadway. Phone 8437 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK
Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Av. & Park Pl., monthly rental $65. Heat, hot water and janitor service. Four families in house. Other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to
KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND CO.,
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
or 130 Kingston Av.

THE LAKEWOOD
495 8th Ave., corner 5th St., choice elevator apartment, 7 large rooms and bath, beautiful location, immediate possession, rent $1,000. Superintendent on premises, or EDWARD GROTECLOSS, 1,000 Bedford Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

12-room brownstone house; choice neighborhood; 7 trolleys, 3 "L's"; rent $85 month; no boarding or lodging house considered. Apply before 10 A. M., 130 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Unique house, near Irving Place, 40 feet from street, 8 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements, fully furnished; seen by appointment. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d.

Unfurnished.

111th, 139 W.—4-Sty., 14 rooms, vac., $1,000
118th 263 W.—3-Sty., 10 rooms, Oct. 1, $960
Man. Av., 535—3-Sty., 10 rooms, Oct. 1, $780
123d, 210 W.—3-Sty., 10 rooms, Oct. 1, $900
128th, 104 W.—4-Sty., 11 rooms, Oct. 1, $720
153d, 460 W.—3-Sty., 10 rooms, Oct. 1, $780
WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7TH AV.

West End Av., 611.—Four-story and basement, 3 baths; hardwood floors; electric light; splendid condition; immediate possession; can be seen daily between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Apply Owner, 609 West End Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

14TH, 322 WEST.—A rare chance, boarding house, now decorating, contains 23 rooms, decorated or altered to suit; can be seen any time.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.
Beautiful home, ten rooms, two baths; inspection from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 303 West 108d St.

Elegant house to rent, 72 West 92d, $1,600 per annum. R. S. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

8 and 10 room, up-to-date houses, furnished or unfurnished, at Sea Gate, $175 and up, Sept. 1 till May 1. Telephone Cypress 3810.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with meals, $25 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 1,046, (corner 80th St.)—Private apartment, 6 rooms; $150 month.

PARK AV., (in 70s.)—Corner apartment; 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, sixth floor. Telephone 9 to 5, week days, Bryant 585.

Furnished—West Side.

37TH, West of 5th Av.—2 rooms and bath, charmingly furnished. Telephone Riverside 1948.

43D ST., 241 WEST.—1 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenettes, thoroughly furnished, $45 to $65 monthly; $12 up weekly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; suitable doctor or dentist; convenient; references.

75TH ST., 327 WEST.—MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED RESIDENCE; PERFECT CONDITION; RENT MODERATE.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Apartment, 1 large room, private bath; electricity; reference; private house.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, 8 rooms, linen, silver, complete, Sept. 15; one year, reasonable. Schuyler 8844.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—1, 2, 3-room apartments; beautifully furnished, electricity, continuous hot water; meals optional.

103D, 235 WEST, (Broadway.)—Seven artistic, outside rooms, opportunity; sublet, share. McCulloch.

104TH ST., 245, (corner Broadway.)—8 rooms, substantially furnished, four-side exposure, clean; electricity; good service. Riverside 8221. Beidler.

113TH, 530 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE STUDIO APARTMENT, 5 ROOMS, BATH; STEINWAY GRAND. APT. 5B.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths; overlooking Columbia University; grand piano, silver and linen, for six months or longer. McCullough.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartment; southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4-room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 815. Fifth Av. Bus stops at door.

APARTMENT OF
MARKED INDIVIDUALITY,
11 rooms and 3 baths, at 350 West 85th St., $500 a month; Caenstone mantles; living room 18x26, dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling, the four master's chambers of painted panel walls. Apply to Mr. Bond at the building.

Attractive apartments; large rooms; outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

APTS. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Acme Leasing Co., Renting Specialists, 505 5th Av., at 42d. (Murray Hill 709.)

CLAREMONT AV., (122d St.)—5, 7, 8 rooms; Hudson view; artistic, antique furnishings; Oriental rugs; reasonable. Wells.

COMPLETELY furnished six-room, bath, elevator apartment to rent, year or longer. X. Y. Z., 411 West 115th.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Now is the time to secure a furnished apartment for Winter season or longer; let us know your requirements. Slawson & Hobbs, Fur. Apt. Department, 162 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 95th.)—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; grand piano, Oriental rugs, linen, silver; sublet. Phone Schuyler 2551.

New Jersey.

APARTMENT furnished, unfurnished; reasonable, exclusive; easy commuting. 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—One to six large, light rooms; studios. S 820 Times Downtown.

30TH ST., 12 EAST.—Attractive apartments, extra large living room with bedroom, bath, and kitchenette.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; $45 and $55 monthly. Apply superintendent.

79TH ST., 142 EAST.—$45.
Corner Lexington Av.
Six large rooms and bath.
All improvements.

95TH ST., 67 EAST.—$25.
Six large rooms, bath; all improvements.

HOE AV., 1,067, THE BELNORD.—To lease, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 room apartments in high-grade fireproof elevator building, with all modern improvements; all-night service; rent from $400 to $960 per annum. Agent, on premises.

MADISON AV., 928, (East 73d.)—Two-three rooms, all modern; rents $45-$65.

PARK AV., 823, (adjoining corner 76th.)—Duplex apartments, 12 and 13 rooms, 4 and 5 baths. Rents, $4,800, $5,500.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

STUDIO APARTMENT.
Large studio with three adjoining rooms and bath; north light; $1,500. 36 Union Square, northeast corner 16th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

41ST ST., 452 WEST.—All third floor, 5 rooms, just decorated, $18.

48TH ST., 34 WEST.—Second and fourth floors, one and three flights; also basement.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting Agent premises daily & Sunday.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive apartment two large rooms; improvements; maid service; breakfast optional.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $50-$65.

340 WEST 89TH ST.
Five, six, seven rooms,
two and three baths,
$1,400 to $2,200.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Six rooms; elevator; electricity; car, elevated convenient; $58.

96TH, 122 WEST.—Elegant single flat, 8 rooms and bath; reasonable. Janitor.

98TH, 166 WEST.—1st floor, 7 rooms, $42; 3d floor, 8 rooms, $47; convenient to Subway, "L," Central and Riverside Parks; all improvements. Janitor.

109 St., 245-247 W.—4 rooms, new decorating; steam heat, all improvements; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $24-$27; subway, L.

118 ST., 262 W.—6 rooms, 3d floor; all direct light; all improvem'ts; $20-$35; near Central and Morningside Parks; subway, L. Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

123D ST., 528 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; exceptionally well planned; $40 and $48; ideal for families. Janitor.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside apartment; 6 rooms, bath; $55, $57.50 month.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, one ground floor, $45 up.

150TH ST., 515 WEST.
Eight rooms and bath; heat, hot water; lower part two-family house; $60.

CORNER 7TH AV., 111TH ST.
Elevator apartments at park entrance; seven and eight large rooms, $75-$90. Apply 200 West 111th St.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments to lease, 4-8 rooms, rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 404, (3d floor south.)—Sublet very desirable apartment; 10 rooms, 3 baths; foyer hall; 4 master bedrooms; all large, light rooms; rent $2,650.

THE CLARWIN, 651 West 169th St., cor. Fort Washington.—Something new in modern elevator housekeeping apartments; 4 rooms and bath, (large living room, 2 bedrooms, and kitchen;) hardwood floors, enameled woodwork; prefer small American family; references required.

THREE ROOMS and kitchenette, up to $90, east or west. W 69 Times.

TRINITY TERRACE, Broadway, Corner 152d.—Few 6-7 outside elevator apartments; owner's management; exceptional service; reasonable; all improvements.

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, (Cor. 177th St.)—5-6 rooms, all conveniences; $28-$45; Broadway subway, 181st St.; lowest rent Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Apartment studios; 2 rooms and bath; electricity.

EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
$1,400 to $1,500 per annum.
Apply on premises.
300 West 99th St.

7 LARGE ROOMS, $40, $42.
560 WEST 149TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.

7 ROOMS, CORNER, $60.
400 W. 152D, (ST. NICHOLAS AV.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

Brooklyn.

256-260 GATES AVENUE.
Franklin Court, Gates Armes; modern, up-to-minute homes, under direct management of owner; 4, 5, 6 rooms; all light; $35 to $50; Superintendent on premises, or Vanedry Corporation, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 732.

Chetwyn Arms, Brooklyn, 904 Union St., entrance Prospect Park and new subways.—suits, two rooms, bath, select tenants only; unfurnished, $35; maid service if desired. Phone 1416 Prospect.

5-6-7 ROOM APARTMENTS, steam heated, electric; also hot air heat; elegant location; adjoining Brighton "L"; $25-$32. Horan, 748 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Studio apartment; electric light; steam heat, janitor on premises; kitchenette and bath; north light. Apply caretaker, 64 Poplar Street, Brooklyn Heights Studios.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

We have clients now seeking high-class furnished apartments, 3 to 12 rooms, for Winter season and longer; if you wish to rent yours send us full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., Furnished Apartment Department.

FURNISHED apartment, independent, 2-3 rooms; reasonable, wanted by two professional young men; uptown, Broadway. W 67 Times.

LIST your apartments now; clients waiting. Acme Leasing Co., Renting Specialists, 505 5th Av., at 42d St., (Murray Hill 709.)

Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service, between 23d and 59th. Rates, W 71 Times.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted, 6 or 7 rooms, 2 baths, between 80th and 90th Sts., near or on Riverside Drive, $800-$1,200 yearly. 277 Broadway, Room 409.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized steam-heated room; private house.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $7 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly up; front room with bath, $12 weekly; women only.

48D, 16 EAST.—Desirable large room, with, without bath; also single room; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors' suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

58TH, 506 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room, kitchenette; exclusive neighborhood; phone.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, private baths; electricity; select surroundings; telephone.

96TH, 62 EAST.—Large light, airy rooms, suitable for two on the Heights. Inquire Lewinsohn.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL AND BATHS, 405 Lafayette St., (near Astor Place.)—Elaborately furnished rooms; use Turkish and Russian baths; $7 weekly, up; also daily, monthly.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Rooms, large, small, furnished, unfurnished; room with bath.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath, select location, steam, electricity; references.

11TH ST., 241 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; improvements; conveniences and telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive; with, without private bath; steam, electricity; references.

16TH, 19 WEST.—3 beautiful connecting rooms; suitable for 3 gentlemen; private baths.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

48TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms for gentlemen, with or without bath; electricity; references.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Beautiful floor, 3 rooms, 2 baths; comfortable, well kept; references.

49TH ST., 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, all conveniences.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, bath connecting; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—2d floor or large rooms, with bath; kitchenette; references.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths, electricity; kitchen; $6-$25 weekly.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large, front room; private bath, twin beds, home comforts.

53D, 60 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor suite; also handsome large and small rooms; newly decorated; every convenience; reference; the best neighborhood.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light, running water.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with baths and telephone; large hall bedroom; opposite Park; meals optional. Columbus 3061.

68TH, 75 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity, phone; gentleman; reference. Toan.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Large room; private bath, in house with owner; permanent; gentleman only; references.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptional bachelor's suite, facing Park; exquisitely furnished; every convenience; absolute privacy; reference. Telephone 1807 Columbus.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Fine large room and closets; next bath; running water; electricity; kitchenette, exclusive house.

69TH ST., 135 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, with all conveniences.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, with private bath; single room, adjoining, with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive, medium size room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentleman; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front rooms, suite or single; kitchen privileges. Apt. 14.

70TH, 226 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; running water, electricity; telephone; references.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium room; telephone; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; back parlor; also smaller rooms; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large front, for business couple; also, on second floor, southern exposure, adjoining bath; telephone.

71ST, 865 WEST.—Large front rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house; men; breakfast; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; southern exposure; bath; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully appointed rooms, exclusive neighborhood; board optional; references. Col. 4201.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large southern rooms, private bath.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; other rooms, with running water.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class reservations for Winter; handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; southern exposure; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms and bath, all improvements, service, reasonable; private house. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, airy front room, private bath, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms, baths; electricity, telephone; references.

112 WEST 73D.
Desirable room; near subway; elevator; references.

73D, 101 WEST.—Large rooms, running water; one, two gentlemen; refinement. Bruns.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, kitchenette; also front parlor; electricity.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms; electricity; references. Columbus 4125.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large second-floor front room; electricity; all conveniences; high-class house and neighborhood; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; new house.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; small room; exclusive house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private bath; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; bath; electricity; high-class references; owner.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractively furnished, telephone, electricity; select neighborhood; references.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful room with private bath; front parlor and bedroom; exclusive.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium room, running water, bath; phone, select residence; $6.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also fine basement room; first-class house.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms; private baths, electricity, kitchen privileges; references.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; hall room; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor; electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 248 WEST, (block Broadway.)—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; private baths; phone; electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, private bath; all conveniences; also small room.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Comfortable single room; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room, also large room, $5 up.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished private house, individual baths; every modern convenience; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Gentlemen—You will find exceptional rooms, en suite, single, in my refined private home; electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, beautifully furnished; single and en suite; private bath; electricity; references required.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; large closet; electricity.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Double windowed, newly furnished; private bath; men, couples; $6, $10.

78TH, 140 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception hall; $4 to $10.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentleman or business couple; subway; phone.

79TH, 146 WEST.—2 nicely furnished, clean rooms, large, medium, running water.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, small beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Facing park, large front room, southern exposure porch, private bath; modern home. Schuyler 7552.

81ST, 133 WEST.—First-class rooms, with, without private bath; near "L"; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home, large room, private bath; conveniences; references.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, also medium sized room, electricity; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric light; suitable two; references.

82D, 29 WEST.—Desirable suite of rooms, private baths; single and double rooms.

82D ST, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, baths; private residence; references.

84TH ST., 154 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, separately or together; bath, piano, electricity. Phone 5071 Schuyler. Ryan.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Splendidly furnished rooms, suites and single; elegant baths; parquet; electricity.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive front room, dressing room; also single room; private house.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome second-story room, private bath; twin beds; other rooms.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive furnished large and hall room; private house; reference.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; parquet floor; electricity; also bed-sitting room; business gentleman; refined house.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; private bath; all conveniences.

85TH, (near Broadway.)—Handsome room, large closet, near bath; elevator. Schuyler 3789.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private baths, electricity; private house.

86TH, 128 WEST.—Large, medium, and hall rooms, well kept house; reference.

86TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms in private house near all car lines.

87TH, 206 WEST, (4th floor east.)—Large, light room, running water. Miss Smith.

87TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; $30.

89TH, 58 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; continuous hot water; exclusive home; $4 up.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, large, single, sunny rooms; all conveniences; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms, breakfast; exclusive house, subway.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; reasonable; excellent table; phone.

92D, 42 WEST, (Apartment 9.)—Large, light rooms; high-class apartment; private family; American. Riverside 7425. Grubbs.

92D, 157 WEST.—Large room, electric light, running water; private family; references.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 336 WEST, (In the West Point, corner Riverside Drive, near subway.)—High-class furnished room; gentleman; references. Inquire Apt. 2. Telephone Riverside 3192.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Housekeeping suits, four light rooms, overlooking Hudson, $75. Noble.

96TH, 139 WEST.—Medium-sized room, very well furnished; also small room; gentlemen.

102D, 303 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, near Riverside Drive, private house; reference.

102D, 235 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two large connecting rooms; private; gentlemen, couple. McCulloch.

105TH, 166 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms; running water, telephone, closets; meals optional.

105TH, 150 WEST.—Well-furnished, 2 rooms; electricity, bath, telephone; gentlemen. Sherwood.

105TH, 248, (Cor. B'way.)—Handsome front room; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Large, desirable, outside room, washroom; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 22.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractively furnished, single, (suite,) electricity, elevator apartment. 2 east.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. W 48 Times.

119TH ST., 428 WEST.—Large front rooms; restaurant in house. Apartment 58. Morningside 5076.

121ST, 501 and 517 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants, and Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms, one to five windows, suitable for one to three persons, $3.50 to $14, weekly; showers; parlors; homelike atmosphere; room for dancing week days and evenings; quiet dining room; board strictly optional, $6; meal tickets; Broadway subway; elevated; Riverside bus. Chaperons: at 501, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Lakers, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone 8790.

122D, 521 WEST.—Well furnished bedroom, use dining room and kitchen; private family of two; gentlemen only. Galloway.

122D, 514 WEST.—Delightful outside room, adjoining bath; shower; private family. F. W.

122D ST., (180 Claremont Av.)—Large; small; suites; river view; references. Wells.

122D, 187 WEST.—Private house; single room; top floor room; kitchenette; subway.

122D, 157 WEST, Monte Cristo.—Furnished large and small rooms; private bath; outside rooms; southern exposure. Phone 5788 Morningside. Bradley.

125TH, 400 WEST.—Riverview; $7 and $8; convenient location; evenings. Turner.

126TH, 408 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, steam heat, for young business man; elevator; telephone; references; $3. Apt. 73.

128D, 559 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; references.

132D, 573 WEST, (corner of St. Nicholas.)—3 desirable outside rooms. Apt. 48.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th St.)—In charming apartment, delightful outside room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 1945 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

REAL HOME FOR BACHELORS; valet service, elegantly furnished private home, table of bountiful excellence, traveling facilities unsurpassed, individual attention and service, quiet, refined, homelike environment, every modern convenience; high class in every detail. Write for appointment, B Hamburger, 249 West 102d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800, (157th St.)—Beautiful large room; no other roomers; private family of two; suitable gentleman of refinement, near subway. Apt 4C. Phone Aud. 5059.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Beautiful, large room; overlooking Hudson; private bath; kitchen. Noble.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Attractive, large room, with bath; handsomely furnished, large and single, running water. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 583.—Beautiful large front room, one flight up; electricity; every convenience.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Delightful front, $9; also connecting rooms. Phone 5893 River.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath; facing park; $10, $8, $6.

Brooklyn.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 119-196.—Nicely furnished rooms. Telephone 7312 Prospect.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 20.—Furnished rooms; large, small; running water, telephone; convenient subway.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE COLLEGE STUDENT desires room in good, private family; above West 103d St. Z 321 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wants large room and board; Times Square to 116th; running water; wardrobe; $12 week. W 70 Times.

OUTSIDE room, on west side, between 90th and 122d Sts., not over $5, by gentleman, 34. W 68 Times.

GOOD BOARD.—Hot water; quiet; state particulars; phone; business woman. Times 110.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Select locality, handsomely furnished large, small rooms; superior table.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Attractive room; good table; elevator apartment; unusual opportunity; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; references.

38TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room; good wholesome meals.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Elegant suites; also other rooms; excellent table; Jewish family, Weinberg.

85TH, 116 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, first floor; excellent table; telephone; private.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gross.

HOTEL PUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly up.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Select residence; single, double rooms, $9 to $12.

MADISON AV, 191-193.—Large rooms with private baths; excellent table.

STUYVESANT PARK, 210 East 15th.—Double and single rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms baths; excellent table; references.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Room, with bath, board; couple, gentlemen.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations and board; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.
Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; reasonable; homelike. 1271 Columbus.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, facing Broadway; modern apartment, private family; board if desired. Deutsch.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; rooms with private bath; Southern cooking; also parlor floor; private entrance; steam, electricity.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms; excellent table, fine service; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms; excellent table; phone.

74TH, 102 WEST, ("The Secor.")—Large rooms, private baths; phone, electricity, steam heat; parlor dining room; table board.

75TH, 284 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Rooms, baths; hot water supply; unsurpassed location; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; private baths; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—attractive large and small rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations, parks, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; steam, electricity; excellent table; reference.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Moving to 228 West 72d; steam heat, electricity, elevator.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Rooms, with board, for permanent persons.

80TH, 123 WEST, THE GEORGIAN.—1-2-3-room apartments, comfortably furnished; electricity, continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, attractive, large, small rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent meals; Jewish.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor rooms, bath; smaller rooms; American family; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; excellent table; reference required; Southern family.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, conveniences, excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms, unusually good table, homelike atmosphere.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate new people; excellent table. Stajer.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Private family, front rooms, breakfast, $12.

93D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, adjoining dressing room; electricity, steam.

93D, 21 WEST.—Lovely rooms, Park, "L," French cuisine, table guests; reference.

94TH, 50.—52 rooms, 16 on one floor; four-poster beds, mahogany furnishings; single rooms, $15; suites, $40 couple. Smith.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 151 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; electricity; English family. Telephone 2511 River.

96TH, 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Attractive large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table board.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined private home will open for select guests; table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; only high-class patronage solicited; write for appointment. B. Hamburger.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End, Riverside.)—1, 2 exceptionally furnished large rooms, private bath; owner's private residence; references exchanged.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Bet. Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious modern residence; spacious suite, 3 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished, attractive smaller rooms; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house; one door from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

113TH, 530 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, private bath; also small room; excellent cuisine.

118TH, 351 WEST, (Corner of Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia"; Christian home; pleasant rooms and board, $9 up. 4681 Morning.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds; excellent table; desirable location. Henry.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double rooms, with, without private bath; private house; excellent Jewish table. Boody. Morningside 2123.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suites with private bath, telephone; convenient subway, "L"; excellent cuisine.

126TH, 174 WEST, Corner 7th Av., (The Norwood.)—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

227TH, (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.)—High, healthy, parklike locality; 24 minutes Grand Central; Subway convenient. Lesley. Tel. Kingsbridge 104.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—Mrs. Ida Marks is now booking rooms, with bath, single or en suite, newly furnished; palatial mansion; gorgeous; foyer, parlors, conservatory, roof garden, elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double and single rooms, bath, shower; superior board; $10-$15; for two $20. Payne.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; just opened; extra large rooms, 7 bathrooms; meals optional; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent board; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent board; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 315—Two beautiful rooms, bath, suite, single; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST HOTEL, Cropsey Av. and Bay 26th St.—Large and small rooms, reasonable; table board, $7 per week, optional. Phone 151 Bath Beach.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG, cultured Spaniard wishes large front room, with night meal, in private American family; only guest; quiet neighborhood between 50th and 100th Sts.; write price. W 63 Times.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bath, or small apartment, wanted, with board, four adults, below 120th St., west side; $60 limit. B 281 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Enjoy September Ulster County farm. Arrangements 309 West 46th. Phone 84 Bryant.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

East Orange, comfortable rooms; convenient to station; refined environment, telephone connection. 50 South Walnut St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AT PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT.

1917 Overland "6" Sedan, Model 86.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Willy-Knight "Model 84" Touring.

CARS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
STUTZ 1917 16-"VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "18" Town Car, latest importation.
WHITE 1916 SPECIAL COUPE.
MERCER 1913 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

A LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 6-38; like new; been used two seasons private; electric self-starter, lights. 150 West 55th.

BUICK 1915, model C 55, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; special gray paint; fine condition. Phone Bedford 2925.

CADILLAC.—1917, seven-passenger touring, run 3,200 miles; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

CADILLACS, 1917, Touring, Landaulet, Victoria, and Sedan. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC Limousine; latest type; 8-cylinder; perfect condition; very cheap; call at paint shop, 57 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

GRANT six, 1917, $500; lowest cash. Phone Aud. 3850. Mr. Ware.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX, seven-passenger; almost new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morningside 9367.

KISSEL town car, 1917; sell cheap. E. Travers, 103 West 108th St.

LANCIA 1916 SPORTING 4- PASS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LIBERTY 1917 Town Car; also Liberty 1917 Touring. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1913 touring, thoroughly overhauled, absolutely perfect condition; wire wheels; self starter; must sacrifice. Harkins, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCER 1913 Raceabout, electric equipment; very reasonable. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OAKLAND Roadster, 1916.—Very fast; $575; time payments; will exchange. Dugan, 210 West 50th.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 roadster, four passenger, wire wheels, new paint; perfect condition. Bargain to quick buyer. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND 1917, 6 cylinder, 5 pass., $650. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

PACKARD runabout, 30 horse, fast, excellent condition, 4 passengers; equipment: full set Fisk tires, electric lights, limousine top; $200. Phone Mr. Carpenter, St. Nicholas 9010, 562 West 191st St.

PACKARD TWIN-6 SPECIAL TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW.
MODEL C, 3 LIMOUSINE.
MODEL C, 4 TOURING.
MODEL C, 4 LANDAULET.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4537.

PIERCE-ARROW 48-B-3 for sale; seven-passenger touring car. Z 337 Times Annex.

SAXON 1917 RUNABOUT,
PRACTICALLY NEW, $325.
Has every possible equipment, electric starter, lights, &c.; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day or evening. On exhibition THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster, 1916, perfect condition; 2,500 miles; new shoes; paint excellent; buy quick. Bryant 2411.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, light four, 5-passenger touring; painted Brewster green and black; yellow wheels; sold with new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St. Tel. 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS Silent Knight five-passenger touring; good as new; fully equipped; two extra tires; will sacrifice for $600; original cost $3,700. 507 5th Av., Room 501.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 4-cylinder, 3-passenger Cabriolet; run 4,000 miles; extra tires; will sacrifice. Harlem 1631. Apt. 4C.

STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" Speedster, $2,100; bring cash. Rowe, Princeton Hotel, 116 West 45th.

STUTZ 1917 and 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS "6" SPORTING BOAT BODY. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON car, a bargain, six cylinder, all complete, with latest improvements; just like new. 1210 Times Building.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL 7-passenger touring; positively lowest rates; best service. Phone Melrose 3560.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE FOR HIRE.
SIX CYLINDER. LIKE NEW.
SPECIAL MONTHLY RATE.
TELEPHONE BRYANT 2760.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 80th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, WESTINGHOUSE SPRINGS, recent model; owner drives. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARDS, touring, landaulet, hour, day; lowest rates; expert chauffeur. Curran. Lenox 8643.

PACKARD touring and limousine for hire; reasonable. Riss. Phone Morningside 3300.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC wanted, 1917, four-passenger Victoria convertible roadster. K 84 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 251 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough moderate, Reliable; Ladies' class open 9 A. M.-10 P. M.; Booklet.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT. OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY:
MERCER "22-70," Sport Model.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, $850.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS "6-25."
1917 CHEVROLET TOURING.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
BEAUTIFUL 1916 COUPE, LIGHT "8."
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
1916 OVERLAND TOURING; Wire Wheels.
1916 REO TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1916 DANIELS "8."
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," 7-pass. Tour.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE, Baby "4."
1916 KISSEL KAR.
BRAND-NEW SAXON ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Evenings. Phone Circle 4061.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE SALE!
1917 Buick Little-6 Touring. Like new.
1917 Dodge 5-pass. touring.
1917 Overland "Model 90" Roadster.
1916 Packard Twin-6 Roadster.
1916 Packard Twin-6 Touring 7 pass.
1916 Packard Twin-6 Town Car.
1916 Hudson Super-6 Sedan, wire wheels.
1916 Stutz 6-passenger, wire wheels, Westinghouse shock absorbers.
1916 Chandler Limousine, like new.
Lancia 5-passenger touring.
Abbott Roadster.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648-1,650 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sunday and evenings.

A 1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful light limousine, like new; seats five inside; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 322 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; EXCEPTIONAL WORKER; VERY THOROUGH; UNUSUAL REFERENCES. ACCOUNTANT, 2,951 WEST 31ST ST., CONEY ISLAND.

BOOKKEEPER—Knowledge of stenography; take entire charge. L. W., 104 East 14th.

CHAMBERMAID wishes position. Call Monday, Steiner, 343 East 85th.

COMPANION to lady or chaperon in girls' school; refined young woman, (30,) with little girl wishes position; best of references. Box Z 283 Times Annex.

LADY'S MAID.—Intelligent, refined, light colored girl desires position; good sewer. Lyons, Tanglewylde Av., Bronxville.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—Young woman; $50 month. Kasperson, 109 East 129th St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5622. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 62 Broadway, Room 532. Telephone Broad 7227.

CHAUFFEUR, 42; 15 years on two jobs; married; of good habits. Address 88, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR, young colored man, highly recommended, with mechanical experience, references. W 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, exempt from army, wishes position; honest, sober, reliable; reference. Schir, 102 East 39th St.

CORRESPONDENT, office assistant, desires position with growing organization where ability will gain promotion; can be great relief to busy executive; salary $18. E 173 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR and salesman, experienced victrolas, pianos, &c.; ineligible for draft. F 38 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—High grade, 10 years' general mechanical experience. L. M., 410 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Engineering, drafting done on short notice; accurate; low price. T 25 Times.

GENTLEMAN, running Ford car, would represent firm, salary or take party on tours. Box 54, 720 W. 171st.

JAPANESE COOK, VALET, wants position, bachelor's apartment, small family; best references. Kelso, care Mr. Whitten, 1,000 Park Av.

MAN of ability, initiative, education, and refinement seeks managerial position in New York; thirty-five years of age and at present holding responsible position; fully competent to handle correspondence or men; excellent opportunity for busy executive to find capable assistant; position must pay $3,500 yearly to warrant change; correspondence strictly confidential. Post Office Box 3285, Boston, Mass.

RELIABLE MAN, (40,) clerking daytime, desires night employment few hours. N 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires evening position; moderate salary; excellent reference. E 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with 3½ years of college training and some experience in corresponding, typewriting, office and factory clerical work, French and German, wants an opening in preferably an importing and exporting house, looking for a capable, willing and wide awake worker. J. B., 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, wishes position where hard and energetic work will lead to advancement; has had two years of high school education and is completing at evening school. F 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) possessing initiative and executive ability, with five years' general office and business experience, desires connection with reliable concern. S 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (American,) married, 18 years' banking experience, desires connection financial or mercantile concern; salary $2,500. N 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, conscientious; clerical, stock, sales department experience; references. N 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position where good work brings advancement. V 195 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' waists; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. 216 East 26th St.

AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' fine neckwear. Apply 216 East 26th.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND FURNISH HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS; SATISFACTORY SALARY TO SUITABLE PERSON. E 197 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady capable taking charge full set of books in high-grade, fast growing retail shoe business; state experience, age, and salary expected. R. S., 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, quick at figures, $10 to $12 to start; splendid opportunity; excellent surroundings; apply Tuesday, 10 to 12. H. A. James & Co., Inc., 131 East 23d St.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; the best war time seller, but not a war book; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Company, Springfield, Mass.

CASHIERS.—$9.00 to start, tube system; experience; call Tuesday. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

CLERICAL GIRLS WANTED, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; STEADY POSITION. CALL, AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR SUBWAY; 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT IN N. Y.

CLERICAL POSITION with large organization requires close attention to detail and accuracy; knowledge of typewriting advantageous but not essential; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; $10 a week to start. Z 207 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Office, experience unnecessary. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

CASHIER.
CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, FOR A RETAIL HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED AS TO HONESTY AND CHARACTER; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED. ADDRESS YARNS, K 160 TIMES.

COUPLE given furnished basement free for woman's service, chamber work, &c. Captain, 142 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Main 787.

DRAPER on skirts, experienced in custom work; only first-class references. Apply Tuesday morning. Stein & Blaine, 8 West 36th St.

FITTER on skirts, experienced in custom work only; first-class references. Stein & Blaine, 8 West 36th St.

FORELADY WANTED, FOR CHOCOLATE DIPPING AND PACKING DEPARTMENT; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AV., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR SUBWAY; 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT IN N. Y.

LADY, well educated, for responsible position requiring executive ability and tact; fair salary and advancement if proves capable; give full particulars in first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

MILLINERS AND COPYERS WANTED; ONLY FIRST-CLASS NEED APPLY. REEVAL, 14 EAST 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
AND
YOUNG WOMEN.

In preparing for increased Fall business we are adding a large number of girls to several of our clerical divisions.

We desire girls between 18 and 25 years of age, neat in appearance, good in penmanship, possessing fair or good education.

These positions are permanent; working conditions pleasant; salary good, and advancement open to all satisfactory workers.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLINERY DESIGNER
FOR TAILOR TRIMMED AND SPORT HATS, ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS IDEAS AND MATERIALS. CALL IN PERSON OR WRITE IN CONFIDENCE
HEIMANN & LICHTEN,
102 PRINCE ST.

MILLINER.—EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH ST.

NURSE.—Wanted, baby's nurse, with experience or hospital training, to take care of two young babies and go to El Paso, Texas. Telephone 522-R, Orange, N. J., Monday or Tuesday, between 10 and 4.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS WANTED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A 3-YEAR-OLD CHILD; APPLY BETWEEN 10-12 TUESDAY MORNING. A. FREYDBERG, 560 WEST 165TH.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for a boy of 6; call Tuesday, 10 to 12. (3d floor apt., 172 West 79th St.)

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
WAISTS, SUITS,
UNDERWEAR, GOWNS,
SHOES, MILLINERY,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPTS.
PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD SALARY, TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
MODEL,
SIZE 16,
MISSES' DEPARTMENT.
STEADY POSITION, WITH GOOD PAY.

OPERATORS.—WOMEN ON POWER SAVING MACHINES; GOOD PAY, STEADY POSITION. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR SUBWAY; 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT IN N. Y.

SALESWOMEN.—Competent in gown, suit, and waist department. Apply by letter, stating where previously employed, salary, &c. Only those having Fifth Avenue experience need apply. J. M. Gidding & Co., 5th Av. at 46th St.

SALESLADIES.—$7.00 and upward, according to sales; call Tuesday. Weisbecker, 266-270 W. 125th.

SECRETARY.—Doctor desires an experienced young woman of good education; state salary expected. Address H. B., Box 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate, who is qualified to handle a position requiring considerable detail work, and able to follow instructions carefully; splendid opportunity for advancement is offered to such a girl; state fully education, experience, age, religion, and salary. L 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD A LITTLE EXPERIENCE. APPLY TUESDAY, PHENIX TUBE CO., 132 NORTH 11TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated American girl wanted for permanent position; must be accurate at figures. Apply in detail, giving full particulars and salary expected. Z 309 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; permanent; excellent opportunity for capable, willing worker. Apply in person Tuesday, Powers Clothing Co., 44 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, in a busy advertising agency; accurate and quick of perception. Write, stating experience and salary expected, K 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Catholic publishing house requires thoroughly competent stenographer; state experience, references, and salary expected. W 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, will take beginner; address own handwriting; references, salary. T 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; state age, schooling, experience, and salary desired. H 349 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age; good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER wanted for Latin, mathematics, and English; private school, girls; city; hours 8:30-1:30; also primary teacher; state experience and salary desired. T 26 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Neat, refined girl for small plug board, able to assist in light office work. I. Isaac & Co., 880 Broadway.

TYPISTS.—In large office, two girls who have had some experience and are able to do fast and accurate copy work; permanent positions, with clean, pleasant working conditions and excellent opportunity for advancement; state fully education, experience, age, religion and salary. L 14 Times.

WOMAN, bright, of good address, and accustomed to meeting people in a social way; must have pleasing telephone voice; no previous business experience necessary; splendid future; $15 to start. Apply third floor, after 10 o'clock Tuesday, 624 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES, (2,) refined, with experience in selling, for special work on successful trade magazine; salary and commission. Call Tuesday, 4 P. M., 17 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY, refined, smart personality, strictly high-class, $30 to $50 week. 139 Knickerbocker Theatre Building, Broadway and 39th St.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. River. 9463.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required. Register now for Sept.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified or chartered seniors wanted, also high-grade semi-seniors wanted; excellent permanent positions assured. Write, giving full particulars and salary expected, K 180 Times.

ADVERTISING CLERK.—Large publication requires experienced clerk who is quick, accurate and ambitious; man over 21 preferred; hours, 8:30-12:30 P. M.; salary, $15 weekly to start. Address, giving full particulars, Z 328 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, forceful correspondent; must understand systematic selling; grand opportunity for right man; state experience, references, salary expected. Pharmaceutical Specialties, Z 336 Times Annex.

BENZINE CLEANER, first-class; one who understands net washing; willing to go to New Haven, Conn.; good salary to right party; contract for year or more. Call between 9 and 11 this morning, 158-160 East Houston St., Baratz Restaurant. M. Tucker.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

Wholesale coal concern offers exceptional opportunity to experienced man capable of reorganizing its present accounting system, installing modern methods, and conducting the department efficiently. Applicants must state age, salary expected, experience in detail, references, fraternal and religious affiliations. E 167 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Applications invited for office position by large industrial corporation; location Tennessee; transportation paid; state full particulars. Z 254 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, American, able to open and keep corporation books. Frank L. Ferguson, 86 Orange St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, with clerical experience and good references, not over 45 years; salary $65; advancement, if ability warrants. Apply Ritchey, 42 West 35th St.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN.

In preparing for an unusually big Fall business we are about to add to our force approximately 100 boys and young men between 16 and 19 years of age; these boys will start as house messengers, office boys, order fillers, stock boys, &c., and will be given every opportunity to advance to the more important positions; all these positions are permanent and offer splendid chances for advancement to those who are really ambitious and anxious to do their work with speed and accuracy.

Call mornings, 8:30 to 11.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization, having unlimited opportunities for advancement, are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognized; starting salary $35 a month; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the kind who can take advantage of the opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. L 13 Times.

BOYS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean-cut, energetic young men as file clerks. Applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given. Salary, $420 per year. Excellent opportunity for advancement. J P 225 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for export office, to make himself generally useful; start at $6 a week. Apply in person Tuesday morning to W. A. Hutcheson & Co., Inc., 78 Wall St.

BOY.—$6 start; excellent opportunity for live, energetic boy of good appearance and high school education; American advertising agency. K 110 Times.

BRAIDER.—WANTED, YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUT-OF-TOWN MANUFACTURING CONCERN. APPLY BY LETTER TO WOMEN'S WEAR AD. DEPT., 8 EAST 13TH ST., STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE.

CARPENTERS, 300, WORK ON AVIATION FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I.; WORK VERY ACCESSIBLE TO N. Y.; WAGES, $5 PER DAY, FOR 8 HOURS, AND DOUBLE TIME FOR OVERTIME. CLOUGH - BOURNE CORPORATION.

CLERKS, 20 to 25, with experience in office routine; also factory clerks with experience in machine shop practice. Call Tuesday, Employment Department General Vehicle Company, Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

COMPOSITOR.—First-class job compositor, experienced on catalogue, tabular, and make-up work; steady position for right man. Address P. O. Box 714, Springfield, Mass.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design on small mechanical or electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL TRACERS WANTED ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINE WORK; MUST BE ABLE TO MAKE NEAT TRACINGS AND LETTER WELL; CALL TUESDAY WITH SAMPLE WORK AND READY TO GO TO WORK IF ACCEPTABLE. EMPLOYMENT DEPT., GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural steel and masonry squad chief as related to public service power plant work; state full personal and technical qualifications, include education, experience, character of past and present position, salary desired. Address E. B. Severs, 315 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY BOX Z 295 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN on automobiles and commercial trucks, both gas and electric; must be practical man and first-class draftsman. H 338 Times Downtown.

DROP FORGE MAN.
EXPERT WANTED, AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, BY COMPANY IN MIDDLE WEST; MUST BE A GOOD ORGANIZER, UP TO DATE ON EQUIPMENT AND METHODS, CAPABLE OF HANDLING THREE PLANTS IN DIFFERENT CITIES; AXLE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; SALARY IN KEEPING WITH ABILITY; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND REFERENCES; EXPENSES PAID IF CALLED FOR INTERVIEW; APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; NO ATTENTION PAID TO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES. W 66 TIMES.

ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; SIX NIGHTS WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; $22; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT NEAR CITY. N. W., 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ERRAND BOY to deliver parcels. Hauptner & Co., 32 West 33d St.

INVESTIGATOR.—Experienced man, 25-35 years, who speaks, reads, and writes French and German fluently; American nationality. Reply, giving full particulars as to experience and references, S 395 Times Downtown.

LABORERS, 200, WORK ON AVIATION FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I.; WORK VERY ACCESSIBLE TO N. Y.; WAGES, $3 PER DAY, FOR 8 HOURS, TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME. THE CLOUGH-BOURNE CORPORATION.

MAIL CLERK to assist in large distribution of mail, preferably one with post office experience; good salary. Call on A. J. Hudson, Camp Upton, Long Island.

MAN WANTED, PREFERABLY AMERICAN, WITH FOREIGN MARKETING EXPERIENCE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE PORTUGUESE, TO ENTER NEW YORK OFFICE EXPORT DEPT., AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, TO PREPARE FOR FOREIGN SERVICE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, AND SALARY TO COMMENCE. Z 333 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN, WHO CAN MANAGE FACTORY TO MAKE PILLOW TOPS AND PENNANTS; SEWED WORK MOSTLY. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE MAN. K 131 TIMES.

MARINE DRAFTSMAN WANTED.
APPLY BAYLES SHIPYARD, INC.,
PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—One detailer, capable of detailing from layouts; one tracer, capable of detailing from sketches. Address Chief Draftsman, care The Whitlock Ptg. P. Co., Derby, Conn.

MEN OR YOUNG MEN
FOR MACHINE AND GENERAL FACTORY WORK;
EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; FIRST-CLASS BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH CLUB AND READING ROOM PRIVILEGES, OFFERED FOR A NOMINAL SUM.
CALL S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO., PRINCE'S BAY, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

METAL BENCHMEN, machinists, woodworkers, woodworking machine operators and assemblers for airplane work. Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MASTER MECHANIC
WANTED BY COMPANY, IN MIDDLE WEST, OPERATING A NUMBER OF PLANTS; MUST BE A1 MECHANIC, UP TO DATE, AND WELL POSTED ON MACHINE TOOLS, GOOD ORGANIZER, PLEASANT PERSONALITY, ABLE TO HANDLE A NUMBER OF PLANTS; SALARY IN KEEPING WITH ABILITY; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND REFERENCES; EXPENSES PAID IF CALLED FOR INTERVIEW; APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; NO ATTENTION PAID TO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES. W 65 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, energetic American boy; high school education preferred; steady position, with excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and experience; salary $30 per month to start. H 358 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Between the age 14 and 16. Apply H. Jaeckel & Son, 16 West 32d St.

PATTERN MAKER, experienced on small work. Call at S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

SALES AGENT.—Ambitious, energetic hustler, who has had at least one year's selling experience, can connect with bathroom accessory manufacturer as sales agent if past record will stand investigation; commission. Address, giving age, reference, to Russell Manufacturing Company, 718-720 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; advancement assured good man. Mr. Hartman, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN.—HIGHLY DEVELOPED CORPORATION, BACK OF THE LIVEST PROPOSITION IN THEIR LINE, HAVE AN OPENING ON THEIR TRAVELING STAFF FOR AN AGGRESSIVE SALESMAN WHO CAN PRESENT EVIDENCE OF PAST SUCCESSFUL WORK; ONLY MAN OF THE HIGHEST TYPE CAN QUALIFY HERE; COMMISSION WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; FULL PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN YOUR REPLY. L 26 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Owing to enlistment we have a few vacancies in our selling force for both Greater New York and outside territory, which must be filled quickly; if you are a salesman in any line, of good address, at least 25 years of age and can prove your ability, you can make permanent connections with our organization; must be sober; transportation and drawing account; state age, education advantages. K 181 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 West 32d St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Traveling, wide-awake salesmen, Southern and Western States; we specialize in nets, chiffons, veilings, cretonnes, scrims, white and novelty wash dress fabrics; commission only; no drawing account; can carry as side line if desired; only experienced apply; references to accompany applications. Goldsmith & Stein, Inc., 19 Madison Av., New York.

SALESMAN WANTED BY CONCERN HANDLING ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN POPULAR-PRICED CARS; ONLY ONE WITH EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF EARNING $5,000 YEARLY OR BETTER, NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE. AUTOMOBILE, 190 TIMES.

SALESMAN, TO COVER BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK STATE FOR WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND BEAD HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS COSMO, 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—For bakers and confectioners' supplies; only man with established business need apply; salary $100 per month and commission; territory, New York City and metropolitan district. Apply in person, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 4. S. Gumpert & Co., 220 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—TWO LIVE-WIRE SALESMEN FOR THE PROMOTION SALES DEPARTMENT OF SUCCESSFUL CONCERN; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. CALL TUESDAY, 2 P. M., ROOM 1201, 17 MADISON AV.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer of silk piece goods desires salesmen to call on retail trade in various territories throughout the U. S.; we carry large stock; can be handled as side line; commission basis. Address P. O. Box 198, Madison Sq. Station, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.—A few capable stock salesmen that have made good will be given live leads. Proposition of wonderful merit, now being financed. Law has decreed its success. Liberal commission. TAC, 616 Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN FOR LARGE CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE; TERRITORY DENVER TO COAST; MUST HAVE TRADE; COMMISSION. ADDRESS H. T., 273 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN acquainted with Southern jobbers to carry cotton handkerchiefs as side line; house has established trade; commission basis only. S. A., 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Permanent connection first-class producers with large truck attachment distributers; commission basis. Graham Bros. Sales Co., Inc., 1,650 Broadway.

SALESMAN who calls on leather goods buyers for New York department stores and vicinity; handle line of ladies' leather belts; commission. G. S., Box 21, Times.

SALESMAN FOR CRETONNES WANTED; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. S 133 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with interior decorators, carved lamps, framed mirrors, art furniture; salary and commission. K 199 Times.

SALESMAN, in merchant tailor store, steady position; good pay to live young man; salary and commission. Clemons, 507 6th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, experienced in fashion illustrating, with good record; salary and commission. L 12 Times.

SHIP FITTERS, RIGGERS, IRON WORKERS, SHIP AND HOUSE CARPENTERS, PAINTERS AND LABORERS CAN SECURE STEADY WORK AT BAYLES SHIPYARD, INC., PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK Wanted.—Young man, with experience to act as shipping and receiving clerk for manufacturing concern. Call Tuesday or Wednesday at Bronx Co., 177 th St. and Bronx River.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Competent man, experienced in packing electric lighting fixtures and glassware. H 357 Times Downtown.

SPOTTER and fancy presser for dry cleaner; one willing to go to New Haven, Conn.; good salary. Call between 9 and 11 this morning, 158-160 East Houston St., Baratz Restaurant. M. Tucker.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for mail clerk; filing and clerical experience essential; must be accurate and systematic; not under 23 years of age; salary $15 to start; good opportunity for future advancement. T 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Applications invited for office position by large industrial corporation; location Tennessee; transportation paid; state full particulars. Z 250 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; bright beginner. L 40 Times.

STORES LEDGER CLERK, good opportunity for man having accuracy, knowledge of checking invoices, figuring average prices, and maintaining card balances. Apply by letter. Knox Hat Co., Inc., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

TOOL DESIGNER.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punctures and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office. 203 Broadway, ninth floor, Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNERS.—We can use more designers who have had experience on automobile, gas engine, or jig or fixtures; this work is on war plane motors, the latest and most attractive work on the boards; it affords you a chance to do your part where your work will count; write, giving details of experience, salary desired, and when you can report. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS, two first-class, for gauging and jig; good pay to the right men. [illegible]

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Although pressure is generally above normal, conditions are unsettled east of the Rocky Mountains and there were thundershowers over much of this large area except in the Atlantic Coast States. In the Far West the weather was fair.

Temperatures are somewhat lower in the lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, somewhat higher in the Atlantic States and much higher in the Plains States and Rocky Mountain region, although not above 90 degrees.

In the Upper Lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, and in the Northeast, the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be of importance.

North Atlantic, moderate west winds, generally fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers; Tuesday fair; little change in temperature.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, probably local showers west portion; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	70	63	4 P. M.	74	74
6 A. M.	68	65	6 P. M.	71	73
9 A. M.	71	66	9 P. M.	63	74
12 M.	71	71	11 P. M.	62	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:23|Sun sets..6:27|Moon rises..7:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:45	9:08	2:37	3:08
Governors Island	9:17	9:37	3:12	3:40
Hell Gate	11:00	11:26	4:59	5:35

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
12:05—104 E. 4 St.; S. Tuckman	Slight
1:00—57 Union Sq., W.; Rice & Wallenstein	Slight
3:40—237 W. 62d St.; A. Joss	Slight
8:10—1,146 S. Boulevard, Bronx; not given	Slight
9:15—201 W. 66 St.; J. Beller	Slight
P.M.	
4:50—332 E. 76 St.; Farmers Feed Co.	Not given
5:15—109 Monroe St.; M. Schmittman	Slight
5:25—427 Seventh Av.; Childs Co. Restaurant	Slight
7:05—1,453 5 Av.; L. Glassman	Slight
7:33—35 Essex St.; M. Wiler	Slight
7:45—426 Greenwich St.; T. Baron	Slight
8:00—2,542 7 Av.; A. Adler and others	Slight
8:35—204 E. 106 St.; J. Tilken	Slight
10:30—14 St. & 6 Av.; N. Y. Ry. Co.	Slight
11:02—Boston Rd. & Seaman Av.; auto of C. Finochiar of 2,319 Crotona Av.	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

WINDERS wanted, first-class armature winders; steady work; good wages. Apply Electro Dynamic Co., Avenue A and North St., Bayonne, N. J.

YOUNG MAN of good address and habits, who has decided to take up sales work as a profession, we have an opening carrying with it moderate compensation, unlimited opportunity for securing all-around sales experience, and an excellent opportunity for a hard-working, aggressive and ambitious chap; sales experience neither necessary nor desirable. Apply 310 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Price.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, with automobile manufacturing establishment; experienced in stenography and general office routine; salary moderate for start; good opportunity. Call Tuesday, Employment Department General Vehicle Company, Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN, in mail-order department; must be accurate at figures and good writer; state age, experience, references, salary, and religion; excellent position and advancement if worthy. Z 270 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, do your bit with Hospital Unit F, ready for France; unmarried, not drafted, 18-40 years. Apply Tuesday, Harlem Hospital. Dr. Neff.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing department; large manufacturing concern; state experience and salary wanted. V 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, to start as runner in Wall Street bank; advancement. H 343 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SPANISH, PORTUGUESE.—Experienced men in all lines speaking Latin languages; railroad, mining, cattle, salesmen, export managers, engineers, surveyors, chemists, accountants, shipping, invoice, stenographers always on hand. Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg., or Havana, Cuba.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Have purchased 2,200-ton auxiliary four-masted schooner now building in New England, ready for sea within five months, for $200,000, payable six payments—two now due. Am unable finance all this ship, therefore have divided into 1,000 shares, sell for $200 each; last payment on shares in about four months when ship is finished. Believe at present rate freights can pay for ship in dividends in two voyages. My agreement with stockholders will be guaranteed by builders of ship. Checks may be made direct to them if desired. Advertiser intends going Captain of this ship. Captain R. D. Tillotson, Ship Construction and Trading Co., 50 Broadway, New York City.

$60,000 wanted as short term loan or permanent investment by growing manufacturing concern for handling Government business in hand of quarter million dollars, with an equal additional amount of orders immediately available; substantial profits assured; plant fully equipped and paid for; investigation courted. Address Z 296 Times Annex.

AN old established manufacturing business earning good profits, with an established future and high grade clientele, is open for two artistic young men or women with $5,000 to $10,000 to join; must have highest references and undoubted talent. F 499 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED CORPORATION PRODUCING PATENTED DEVICE OVER THREE YEARS WILL SELL TO RELIABLE MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS; ORGANIZATION DISRUPTED BY DRAFT. E 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Small capital needed to place new and necessary article in army; no competition; big profits; splendid chance. S 116 Times.

Will buy interest in established mercantile brokerage, or manufacturing concern. S 243 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 375 Canal St.

Furniture.

Sixty-five Austrian bent wood high chairs; suitable for lunch counter or office use; cost $4.75 each; sell $2.50. Greenhut Co., 6th Av. and 18th St., New York City. Apply at grocery offices, fourth floor.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
New pianos at $4 month.
BABY GRAND AND PLAYER PIANOS.
Some unusual bargains. Easy payments.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

LATHES.—About 12-inch centres, with three-jaw chucks, with gap to take in 28-inch diameter pulley sheaves; two required, with short beds; quote lowest prices, earliest delivery free on board New York; state whether screw cutting, new or used, and if complete, with overhead shafts, pulleys, and belt-shift gears, screw-cutting change wheels, maker's name, &c. N 231 Times Downtown.

WIRE ROPE.—One-inch diameter, high grade; five tons monthly required for mountain cableway; quote lowest cash price, earliest delivery free on board New York; state number wires, strands and lay, whether new or used, condition, torsional and tensile breaking strength. N 232 Times Downtown.

SCREW THREADING MACHINES to screw up to 1¼-inch bolts and nuts; two required, with all usual accessories, overhead shaft, pulleys, belt-shift gear, &c.; quote lowest prices, earliest delivery free on board New York; state makers, whether new or used, condition, &c. N 233 Times Downtown.

Wanted—2 metal limousine bodies for 1913 45 H. P. White cars. Address Riverside Taxi Service Co., 2,661 Broadway.

WANTED—Second-hand portable bungalows or other portable buildings. Write to J. Cone, 115 Fremont St., Brooklyn.

WRECK IN SUBWAY HALTS GREAT THRONG

Empty Train Leaves Track and Tears Up the Rails at 145th Street.

TIEUP LASTS TWO HOURS

Friends of Soldiers at Van Cortlandt Park Held at Stations Along Upper Broadway.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the Broadway branch of the subway was tied up above 137th Street by a derailed train, while thousands of the friends and families of the troops encamped at Van Cortlandt Park were jammed around the stations at the end of the line waiting for the resumption of traffic. An empty three-car train, moving out of the 145th Street station to be parked in the yards just below ran off the track at a few minutes after 4, tearing up the tracks and the third rail for some distance. A south-bound train had just left the 137th Street station and was caught half-way down to 145th. After it had waited there for some minutes the passengers became restive and were allowed to walk back up the tracks to the station they had left, the auxiliary lighting system enabling them to find the way without trouble.

Ticket sellers along the line were not notified to stop selling for some time, and as a result crowds collected at all the stations. The congestion was most serious at the end of the line, where the crowds of women and children who had been visiting the camps of the Seventy-first and Twenty-third Infantry and First Field Artillery in Van Cortlandt Park were beginning to make their way homeward. As the sale of tickets continued and no trains moved out of the terminal, the platforms at 242d Street became more and more crowded, and police reserves had to be called in to prevent possible panic. Passengers who found the platforms already overfull tried to push their way downstairs, but the stairs were packed, too, and the attempt only made the jam worse. Many women and children were trodden on or pushed about, and even after the sale of tickets was stopped and the police, reinforced by soldiers, had quieted the crowds, the throngs still remained packed in and about the station. Later comers, seeing the hopelessness of trying to push through, went on down to the 230th Street Station, where the same procedure was repeated.

Officers of the guard regiments brought into service as many automobiles as possible, and the crowd was transferred to 225th Street, where they made connection with downtown and crosstown car lines. Meanwhile an Interborough wrecking crew was at work on the derailed train, and an emergency service was established from 157th Street north which alleviated the situation considerably. At some of the stations further down on the line the crowds assembling before the sale of tickets was stopped were so large that the police had to be called out to prevent too much confusion, but the re-establishment of service effected a gradual reduction of congestion. Transfers to the elevated and surface lines were issued, and many passengers were sent across 149th Street to the elevated after getting off at the last shuttle stop. Traffic was started again on the through line at 5:43. The first train south stalled below 181st Street and many of the passengers, becoming nervous, got out and walked to the 168th Street station; but after it was started again there was no further trouble.

L. O. Hayes, assistant to the trainmaster of the Interborough, said that power had been shut off from 145th Street to Dyckman Street within fifteen minutes after the accident and that orders were issued immediately to the ticket sellers to stop sales.

15 HURT IN BRIDGE CRASH.

Collision of Trolley Cars Ties Up Traffic Fifteen Minutes.

Trolley traffic on Brooklyn Bridge was tied up for fifteen minutes last night when a Vanderbilt Avenue car, bound for Manhattan, ran into a Gates Avenue car near the New York tower, demolishing the platforms of the cars and injuring about fifteen passengers. The Gates Avenue car had stopped on the incline because signals were set against it, and the Vanderbilt Avenue car came over the hump in the track. Before the motorman, Andrew Phelan of 502 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, could stop his car it ran into the other. Phelan said the brakes failed to work properly.

Robert Crozier, a sailor in the Naval Reserve, was badly cut and bruised, and was taken to the Volunteer Hospital. Samuel Fleischman of 230 East Fourteenth Street was also injured, but he refused to go to a hospital. An army surgeon who was on the Vanderbilt Avenue car dressed minor cuts for about fifteen passengers.

FATHER AT WAR, MOTHER ILL.

Children Found Far from Shelter, Seeking Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 2.—Slipping away from the Mrs. B. H. Keeler Springle Home at Monroe yesterday, where they had been taken on Friday, Marcel and Raymond Fanchon, aged 6 and 7, were found today wandering in Suramit, ten miles from the home. They had walked all afternoon and part of the night trying to get home to their mother and father, who live in Morristown. When found by Sheriff William H. Thompson they asked to be taken to their mother.

The Sheriff could not bring himself to tell them that their father was in France and their mother in a private hospital, so he told them that they were away and would come to the home for them in a few days.

Chemist Hurt by Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.—Earl Lounsbury, a chemist, was severely burned about the face in an experiment at the laboratory of H. L. Burg here this afternoon. An explosion set fire to the laboratory and destroyed it. Lounsbury is now in the Stamford Hospital.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Platinum and diamond crown pin, five points, pearl on each point; lost between Criterion Theatre and Delmonico's. Liberal reward if returned to Jane Cowl, box office Harris Theatre.

LOST—Gold cigarette case initialed "B. W. D.," with sapphire clasp; $25 reward; positively no questions asked. San Rafael Hotel, 60 West 45th.

LOST—Gold monogram fob, initials S. S. L., between Spring St. and Broadway and 23d and Broadway; reward. S. S. Levy, 13 West Houston St.

LOST—Black purse, containing $50, in Miller's shoe store, in Hudson Terminal. Reward if returned to Catherine Byrne, Central Club for Nurses, 123 East 40th St.

LOST.—A diamond initial pin, letters "L. C." suitable reward given for the return. Mrs. Cashman, Shelbourne Hotel, Edgemere, L. I.

LOST—$25 reward; no questions asked, diamond, pearl scarfpin, trolley, Arverne to Hammels, Sunday, Hershfield, 224 B'way.

LOST—Lady's gray pocketbook bag, containing money, golden purse, keys, watch. Reward if returned to Harriman National Bank.

LOST.—Large yellow male cat, white spot on breast; five toes on front paws; reward. Berry, 48 West 90th.

Found.

FOUND—Gun (pistol), 1733, Amsterdam; owner at Hotel, 6th Ave., Cor. Seventh Block.

PRAISES NEW FIRE FLEET.

Auxiliary Boats Reported as Doing Good Work at Brooklyn Blaze.

Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, made public yesterday a report from Acting Chief Joseph B. Martin of the work of the newly organized auxiliary fleet of fireboats at the recent fire at the foot of Congress Street, Brooklyn, in which the steamships Baron Jedburgh and Christian Bor, and several lighters and small boats about Piers 25 and 26 were all on fire at one time. On one of the piers a large quantity of tallow, which burned fiercely and melted, ran into the river carrying a stream of fire toward other ships and piers. The alarm brought all the city fireboats and a large number of auxiliary fireboats owned by private companies.

Acting Chief Martin reported that the assistance given by these boats more than justified the Commissioner's action in organizing the fleet last December.

"In addition to our own fireboat fleet," Chief Martin reported, "these auxiliary boats did effective work: The Stattington and Ithica of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; the Lancaster, Johnstown, and No. 14 of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the No. 11 of the Standard Oil Company; the Chauncey M. Depew and Nos. 8, 21, and 27 of the New York Central, and the Flemington of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. With a land force of twelve engine and four hook and ladder companies operating in the high pressure district with the force of fireboats and auxiliary tugboat fleet, the great volume of water furnished was indispensible in coping with and checking the fire."

The auxiliary fireboat fleet referred to consists of 140 tugboats owned by railroad, steamship, and other companies. It was organized because of the increased waterfront fire hazard due to the great increase in shipments of munitions to Europe. The waterfront has been divided into ten zones, and the fireboats of private companies within these zones respond to first alarm fires within their zones. All the fireboats included in the auxiliary fleet can be called when their services are needed. These boats have been equipped for fire fighting and their crews have been drilled to handle fires.

WRIST WATCH FOR POLICE.

Suggestion to Commissioner Woods Agitates Old-Timers of Force.

Hundreds of policemen were mildly excited yesterday over a report that started in Times Square, and by spoken word spread quickly across the Harlem River into the Bronx and southward over the bridges into Brooklyn. It was to the effect that Commissioner Woods had before him a suggestion that policemen on active duty, especially when regulating traffic, be required to wear wrist watches.

A detective of the Second Branch Bureau in Lexington Avenue, near Forty-third Street, it was asserted, had suggested the wearing of wrist watches by the uniformed force to the Commissioner's office, in competition with other suggestions arriving daily from the men in the ranks as to the best way of improving the service.

"What will the old timers say when they hear of this?" asked one patrolman with time stripes on his sleeve. "Just imagine the men of twenty years ago—or even ten years ago for that matter—wearing wrist watches. Officially I am for it if the suggestion becomes an order, though personally I will wear mine above the elbow. Some no doubt will prefer to wear them in the small of the back, but as I understand it that practice is not followed in good society. Well, well, times certainly do change."

"I notice that the suggestion comes from a man who is not now in uniform," commented a policeman whose face indicated a sourness of disposition. "I will give no opinion of a thing that may be under the consideration of those at Headquarters, but I do hope the man who is said to have made the suggestion will be put back into uniform and sentenced to wear an alarm clock on his arm."

CHINA BORROWS $5,000,000.

Pledges Surplus Salt Revenues for Loan by Yokohama Bank.

PEKING, Wednesday, Aug. 29, (Delayed.)—The Chinese Minister of Finances today signed an agreement with the Yokohama Specie Bank for a loan of 10,000,000 yen (about $5,000,000) on Chinese Treasury bills, which will be issued in Japan at the rate of 98, with 1 per cent. commission to the bank. The security will be the surplus from the salt monopoly revenue.

The agreement provides that the money is for "current administrative expenses." The term of the loan is one year, with the privilege of an extension to two years. It is stipulated that the loan may be considered an advance from and included in the large loan allied bankers are considering for China.

FOUR KILLED AT AUTO RACE.

Machine Crashes Into Throng Invading Track at Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—Forty thousand people attended the auto races here today. At the close of the race the crowd ran upon the track, and a car going at a speed of forty miles an hour crashed into the throng. Four were killed and three injured. The car was driven by Frank Knight.

The 170-mile race was won by a Panhard car; the Mercer car was second and the Stutz third.

MAKE CLAIM ON GERMANY.

Owners Demand $385,000 for Torpedoing of Argentine Ship Oriana.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 2.—The owners of the Argentine sailing vessel Oriana have prepared a claim, which will be presented to the Foreign Minister and forwarded to the German Government, amounting to 385,000 pesos gold, (nearly $385,000,) to cover the loss of the ship and cargo. This action will be taken in view of the settlement of the Toro case with Germany.

The Oriana was sunk by a German submarine early this year.

BABY'S CRIES REVEAL MURDER AND SUICIDE

Inventor Breaks Into House and Kills Wife, Asleep with His Child.

FLEES, THEN ENDS LIFE

Couple Had Quarreled and Separated Over Money Expended on Perfecting New Rifle Lock.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Stephen Sarrenty, who keeps a boarding house at 34 Wall Street, was awakened just before daylight this morning by the persistent crying of a child. The only baby in the house was the 2-year-old girl of Mrs. Virginia Bakensky, who had come to the house six months before, and was employed in a stove polish factory, and when Mrs. Sarrenty recalled that the baby was not given to crying much she began to fear that something was wrong. Then she recalled two muffled reports heard while she was still half asleep and not clearly appreciated at the time; and upon this she went up to Mrs. Bakensky's room and pounded on the door. There was no response, and Mrs. Sarrenty opened the door to find the woman lying dead in bed with two bullet wounds in her breast. She had been shot apparently while asleep, and the baby, in bed beside her, was unharmed.

A ladder at the back window, purloined from a neighboring yard, showed how the murderer had entered the room, but there was no trace of him. Mrs. Sarrenty notified the police and Detective Captain Benjamin Turner started a search of all the surrounding country. Word of the shooting was sent to Mrs. Bakensky's old home, at Lyndhurst, N. J., but her husband, Joseph, a prosperous traveling salesman, was not at home.

Neighbors told the police that the couple had quarreled six months ago because Bakensky had been spending what his wife regarded as too much money in perfecting an invention—an improved rifle lock—and that she had finally refused to live with him. They said, too, that he had made many attempts to persuade his wife to come back with her child, but that she had persistently refused and had preferred to earn her own living as a mill hand in Passaic.

Shortly before noon several boys told a policeman who had been stationed in front of the boarding house that a man was lying on the river bank a few hundred feet in the rear. The policeman followed them and found Bakensky dead by the water's edge, with a bullet from his own revolver in his head. Apparently in his flight he had feared to get away by Wall Street, which is well lighted and much traveled, and so had made his way down the long back yard to the seven-foot board fence, which he must have thought would lead to safety. But upon climbing it he found himself trapped at the river's edge, with no way of escape save back through the yard and Wall Street, or ahead of him by swimming to the Bergen County shore. The police believe that, despairing of escape, he then shot himself.

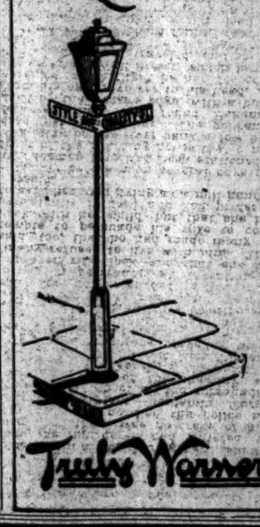
CALL OUT SHIPYARD MEN.

4,000 Workers at Portland, Ore., May Quit on Sept. 7.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 2.—All workmen in Portland shipbuilding yards affiliated with the Metal Trades Council were ordered at a meeting of that body today to go on strike on Sept. 7 unless their pending demands for higher wages were granted.

The order affects 4,000 men.

ON STYLE AVE. AT QUALITY ST.



Army Officers' Uniforms Made to Measure and Ready to Wear

We can make Army Officers' Uniforms to measure in forty-eight working hours, but as many officers require uniforms more quickly we have made up in advance, in several weights of material, a full assortment of sizes and can make immediate delivery from our ready-to-wear stock.

The uniforms are all made in our custom shop and are as carefully styled and tailored as our regular custom clothes.

PRICES ARE REASONABLE

O. D. Serge Uniforms—12 to 20 oz. materials—$32 to $75
Regulation Melton Overcoats—16 to 30 oz. materials, $30 to $60. Khaki Blouse and Breeches, $13.

We make caps to match and can supply puttees and insignia. We will be pleased to send samples of materials and self measurement blanks on request.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

LABOR TO CELEBRATE WITHOUT A PARADE

Secretary W. B. Wilson and Representative Jeannette Rankin to Address Brooklyn Meeting.

Labor Day will be quietly celebrated here today. There will be no parade and the principal demonstration will be in Brooklyn, where William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana will be the speakers. The day's program will include outings, games, and athletic sports. The Longshoremen's Union will go to Whitestone Landing, L. I., for an outing in Duer's Park. The Civil Service Forum will hold its first outing in Donnelly's Grove, College Point.

Miss Rankin will make her first public speech at a dinner in the evening given at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Street. During her stay in this city she will be the guest of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice Chairman and Congressional Chairman of the Suffrage Party.

The Brooklyn meeting will be under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the Representative will speak on suffrage as viewed by labor. Maurice De Young, Chairman of the Labor Day Conference, will preside at the Lyceum meeting and the other speakers will be Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, George L. Berry, International President of the Printing Pressmen's Union, and John P. Coughlin, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

The Secretary of Labor will be a speaker at a picnic to be held by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union in Prospect Park in the afternoon.

In many pulpits in the city yesterday labor problems created by the war were touched upon, at the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread" was the subject of a sermon preached at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Dr. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee. "For every success we achieve in life," he said, "we depend on God. He added that there are those who deride the belief in a personal God who takes a personal interest in our affairs as something outgrown, a product of the infancy of thought. They say that we are ruled by invariable laws. God is no less God because he rules by law. A father is no less a father because he makes rules for his children. Behind all the laws is the untrammeled personality of God who holds us in the hollow of His hand and who in His wisdom directs the operations of all law.

"Man is not a clod or a brute but a child of God made in his image. He does not come to God as a beggar or a slave, but as a son. It is because we are giving and doing something for the Kingdom that we have a right to ask that we be given our daily bread."

WHERE CITY'S MONEY WENT.

Controller Prendergast Issues Semi-Annual Financial Report.

The semi-annual financial report of the city government was made public yesterday by Controller William A. Prendergast. It is a volume of some 200 pages, most of which are taken up with tables comparing the receipts and disbursements of the first six months of 1917 with the same period for 1916.

The report shows that contract work for the city has not greatly decreased because of shortage of labor or other reasons in the last year. Contract vouchers for the first half of 1917 were $27,985,876; for the same period of 1916 the total was $27,555,978. The total contract outlay from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1917, included the following: Water, gas, and electricity, $3,197,467; rapid transit, $11,240,387; highways and sewers, $3,307,818.

WARNED TO PREVENT GOLD EXPORTS TO FOE

Federal Reserve Board Urges Banks to Scrutinize Certain Classes of Transactions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Bank accounts of enemy aliens and international banking transactions involving the possible exportation of gold are under careful scrutiny by the Federal Reserve Board, which is co-operating with the State Department in preventing any part of the gold accumulation of the United States from reaching the enemy through neutral countries.

"The board has suggested that each banker doing business in this country," says the board's bulletin, made public today, "should scrutinize with particular care such accounts as might be held by his bank for any resident alien enemy, and in event any suspicious transactions occur in connection with such accounts, that they be reported immediately to the board for transmission to the proper department.

"The transactions which are interesting to the State Department may be divided into three classes:

1. Foreign exchange transactions between banks in this country and banks in neutral countries in Europe.

2. Ordinary banking transactions, such as the obtaining of credits by alien enemies resident in the United States.

3. Banking transactions between this country and Mexico or Central American and South American countries.

"The State Department is especially interested in preventing all transfers of money by cable, draft or shipments of currency or otherwise for the account of alien enemies."

Gold exports this year have been heavier than at any time since the war started. Notwithstanding the heavy exports the gold supply of the country has increased approximately $245,000,000 since Jan. 1, the present stock being in excess of $2,000,000,000, one-third of the world's supply.

WAR CALLS RAILROAD MEN.

Pennsylvania System Has 2,549 Volunteers Now in the Service.

Nearly every department of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, it was announced yesterday, has furnished volunteers for military service. To date there are 2,549 serving with the colors, of whom seventy-seven are commissioned officers and thirty are students at the various officers' training camps. With the first draft call 3,000 more men are to go, and 57,000 other employes are liable to military service under the law. Women have already taken the places of some of the men in a few departments.

The commissioned railroad men include a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, twenty-two Captains, twenty-four First and twenty-six Second Lieutenants. Horace M. Reading, who was Freight Agent on the Trenton Division, is the Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Infantry; H. H. Maxfield, Superintendent of Motive Power for the New Jersey Division, is Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth United States Regiment Engineers, (railway;) C. D. Barrett and C. S. Gaskill, Master Mechanics respectively of the Williamsport and Baltimore Divisions, are Majors in the same regiment of engineers, and R. C. Morse, Jr., Trainmaster, Philadelphia Terminal Division, is a Major in the Transportation Corps and Chief of Embarkation. Captains and Lieutenants hold commissions in the units of several States. The remainder of the employes volunteering to the service represent 2,342 enlisted men in the army and navy.

Father Donnelly Army Chaplain.

The Rev. Father Francis P. Donnelly, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Port Richmond, S. I., has been appointed a Chaplain in the United States Army. Father Donnelly is also the Chaplain of the Staten Island Lodge of Elks, 841. He has also been Chaplain of the Irish Volunteers of America.

SENDING WOMEN TO FRANCE

England Has 4,000 There Now Engaged in Army Work.

HEADQUARTERS OF WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS, BEHIND BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Up to April of this year the employment of women with the British Army had been solely confined to England. Today 4,000 women are employed in France on army work.

At the beginning of the year a prominent staff officer was sent to France to report on labor supply for the army and on economizing man power, in order to weed out the largest possible number of able-bodied men for the fighting line. One of his recommendations was the employment of women.

"In the army at home," he said, "the success of woman labor has been conspicuous, and women are to be found in numerous offices and cooking in many of the home military establishments. Results have shown that the sex difficulty has not been anything like what some had predicted. The women have worked hard, and the men have respected them."

In accordance with his recommendation the employment of women labor was approved in the following capacities: Ambulance and motor car drivers, clerks and typists, storewomen, checkers, telegraphers, telephone operators, postal employes, orderlies, cooks and domestic servants, tailors, bakers, shoemakers, messengers, printers, gardeners, (for graves,) and grooms. Cooks and those engaged in domestic service receive $100 to $130 a year; the other departments show rates of pay varying from $5 to $10 per week. Women engaged in domestic service get free board and lodging; those in the other departments have a deduction of $3.50 per week for board and lodging if they live in Government hotels. Every woman joining signs an agreement to serve for "one year or the duration of the war."

HONORS MRS. MORGENTHAU.

France Gives Her the Ribbon of the Legion for Her Hospital Work.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, the wife of the former American Ambassador to Turkey, in recognition of the work she did at the French hospital at Constantinople in the early part of the war. In decorating Mrs. Morgenthau the Minister thanked her in the name of the French Government for her labors in behalf of the French wounded and sick, saying it was largely due to her efforts that the French hospital in Constantinople had been able to accomplish the work it had done and was continuing to do.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau plan to sail for the United States on the first steamship on which they can obtain suitable accommodations.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau left the United States on June 21, 1917, with her husband, who was head of the mission sent to Egypt to investigate the condition of the Jews in Palestine. She has always been very much interested in the work of the Red Cross, and has been actively identified since the outbreak of the war with many hospital interests in Turkey.

When Mrs. Morgenthau returned to the United States on Oct. 14, 1915, she had done much toward organizing hospital work in Turkey. At that time she spoke of the work being done by the French hospital at Pera, which was taken over from the nuns and equipped with 250 beds. In addition to aiding this hospital Mrs. Morgenthau did a great deal toward increasing the facilities of the Red Cross hospital there, which at that time had accommodations for 700 injured. She spent a great deal of her time in this hospital looking after the wounded.

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Normal Times

We are all awaiting the return of normal times; in fact, we are always awaiting the return of normal times, but what are normal times?

Look at the barometers of our basic industries, records of continuous advance in production, with depressions from time to time, of course, but each succeeding wave rearing its crest higher than the one before.

Who can place his finger upon the normal of the steel industry? Certainly we do not expect to return to the production of twenty years ago, ten years ago, or even five years ago.

There are people who contemplate investing in building or securities, and they propose to defer their operations until normal times. The prices of materials and securities may, indeed, at some future date decline to former levels, but we doubt if the prospective investors will consider conditions normal when that happens.

There are people who would like to readjust their banking arrangements and profess a preference for the Harriman National Bank, but they will wait for normal times.

In fact, there is not and never was any time like the present for a constructive move in business. Do it now. The Harriman National Bank will be pleased to hear from any sound merchant who has been considering transfer of his account or opening a new account.

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Misses' Tailored Suits at De Pinna's are many of them made of the smart rough English, Irish and Scotch tweeds and homespuns. English worsteds, knit cloths and velours are also shown in very smart but severely simple designs. Sizes 14 to 18 years—$35. to $85.

Tailored Dresses are distinctly a feature of the outfit of a young lady at school or college. De Pinna tailoring gives unusual smartness to the English navy serge, wool Jersey, velour and plaid combinations and imported wool plaids—sizes 14 to 18 years—$28. to $75.

Regulation Sailor Dresses in English navy serge and Belgian blue linen.

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